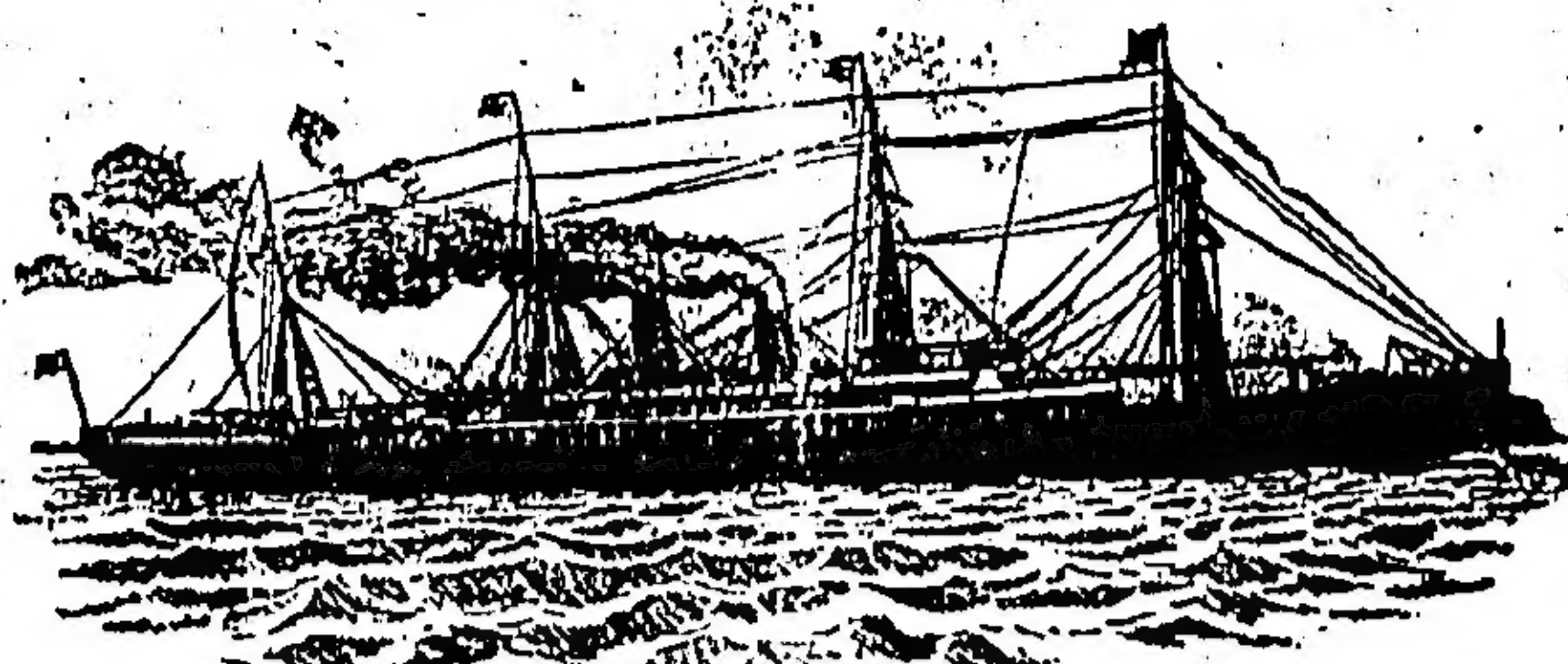






## Mails.

## U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,  
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,  
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Ship	Gross Tons	Saturday, 8th October, at Daylight.
"MANCHURIA"	4,352	"SATURDAY, 15th October, at Noon.
"COPTIC"	4,352	"SATURDAY, 29th October, at Noon.
"KOBLE"	4,352	"TUESDAY, 8th November, at Noon.
"GALIC"	4,352	"TUESDAY, 22nd November, at Noon.
"MONGOLIA"	4,352	"TUESDAY, 29th November, at Noon.
"AMERICA MARU"	6,300	"SATURDAY, 3rd December, at Noon.
"CHINA"	5,060	"SATURDAY, 17th December, at Noon.
"DOBIO"	4,784	

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 11,276 tons, Oct. 18th, 28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

THE P. M. Steamship "MANCHURIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 8th October, at Daylight, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (first-class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS. Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

## FEATURES OF THIS LINE.

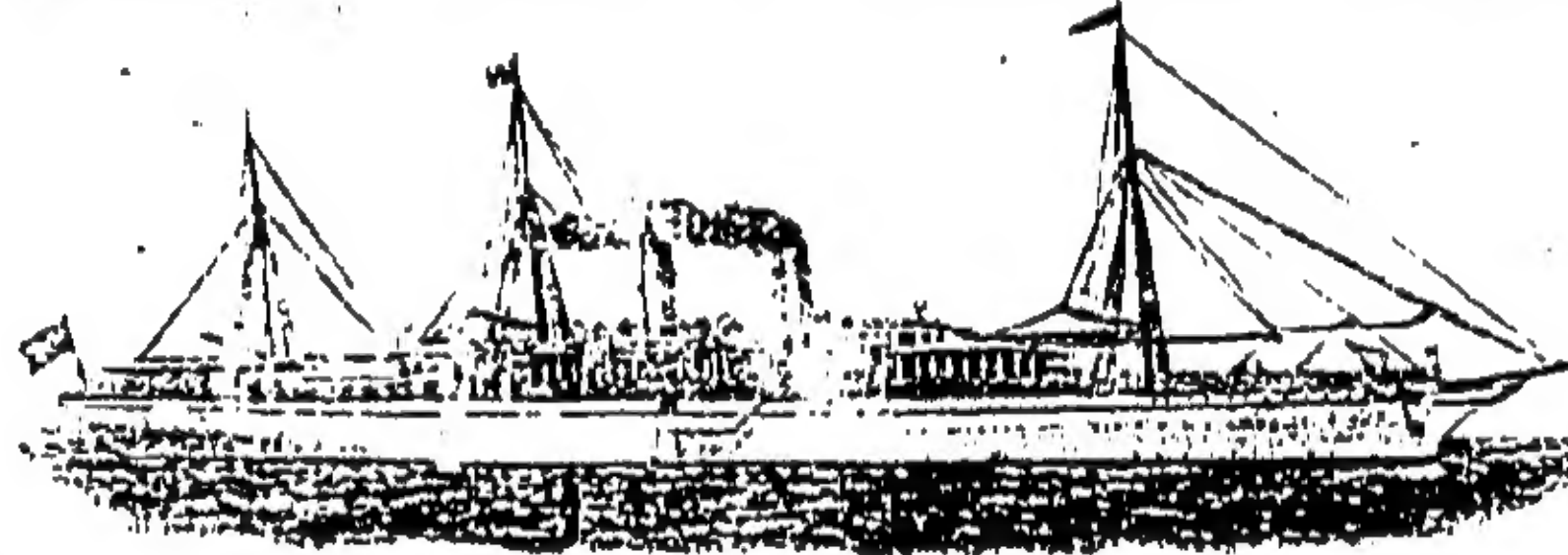
The largest and steadiest and fastest passenger ships on the Pacific. Southern Route; passengers enjoy out-boards throughout; deck bathing. The call at Honolulu, Oahu, the most fertile and beautiful island of the Pacific. The only line to San Francisco, the greatest port of the Pacific.

Sailings positively on schedule date.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1904.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA  
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

## SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

SAVING 3 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

"EMPRESS" Twin Screw Steamships—5,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

"EMPRESS OF CHINA" ...	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 19th October.
"TARTAR" .....	4,475	WEDNESDAY, 22nd November.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" .....	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 16th November.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ...	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 14th December.
"ATHENIAN" .....	2,440	WEDNESDAY, 28th December.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, £60. Via St. Lawrence £60. Via New York £62.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on

Steamers, and 1st Class Rail £40. £42.

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMPRESS" Steamships pass through the famous

INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VAN-

COUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND

TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval,

Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese

and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage,

apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,

9, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1904

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTFARTISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN,

LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE

LEVANT; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	Freight and Passengers.
SCANDIA (ex KONIGSBERG)	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	6th October.	Freight and Passengers.
SUEVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	18th October.	Freight.
BRISGAVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	1st Nov.	Freight.
SLAVONIA (ex STRASSBURG)	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	15th Nov.	Freight and Passengers.
SEGAVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	29th Nov.	Freight.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

HONGKONG OFFICE,

No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1904

## TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1904.

## THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

OF

DENTISTRY.

M. H. CHAUN, D.D.S.

37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1904.

## Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND  
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM"	2,363 tons	Captain R. D. Thomas.
"POWAN"	2,338 "	G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
"FATSHAN"	2,260 "	W. A. Valentine.
"HANKOW"	3,073 "	B. Branch.
"KINSHAN"	2,800 "	J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 8.30 P.M. and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M., 2.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River, Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

## SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M.

Departures on Sundays at NOON.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN" 2,119 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 7.30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 tons, Captain J. Willox.

"NANNING" 569 tons, Captain C. Butchart.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at about 8 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1904.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half of October	JAVA PORTS	Second half of October
TJILATJAP	JAVA PORTS	First half of October	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half of October
TJIMAH	JAVA PORTS	First half of November	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	First half of November

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE HEAD AGENCY

OF THE

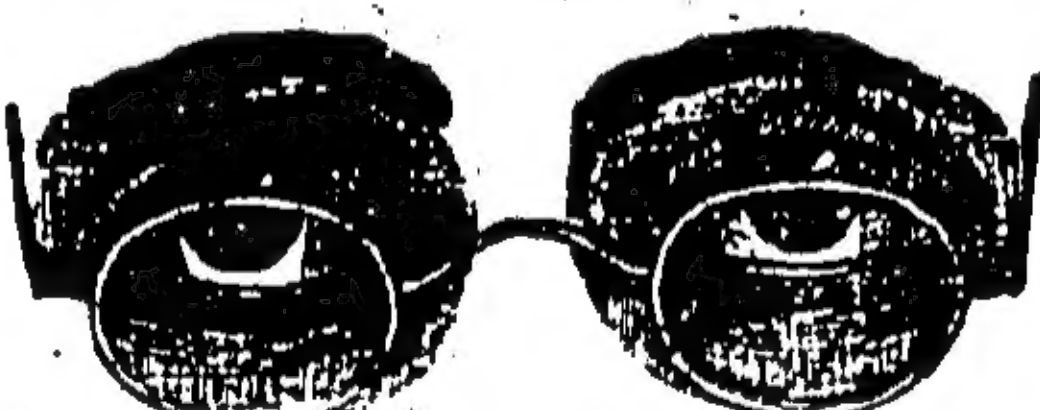
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 3rd Floor.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1904.

## Intimations.



IF YOU HAVE A HEADACHE, DON'T TAKE DRUGS UNTIL YOU HAVE HAD YOUR EYES

TESTED, FREE OF CHARGE, AT THE OFFICE OF

N. LAZARUS,

10, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG.

DEFECTIVE Vision and Eyestrain cause many Nerve Troubles, needing only proper

Glasses to Correct and Cure.

Prescription lenses ground on the premises. All work guaranteed.

Sun Glasses are useful and give the effect of coolness

Prices from \$2.00.

A. S. TUXFORD, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1904.

## F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL,

HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION RED HAND

BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR

LAUNCHES,

&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH

WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES

Hongkong, 15th December, 1903.

[804]

## LEVY HERMANOS

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

FASTMAN'S

KODAKS AND FILMS.

Sole Agents for "OMEGA" WATCHES.

"OMEGA" is the best "THREE YEARS"

guarantee given to every purchaser.

40, QUEEN'S ROAD,

WATER'S BUILDING.

[805]

## TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER

guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,

and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quart).

6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1903.

[785]

## MEE CHEUNG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN

Ice-House Road.

[S now in a position, in his New and Commodious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East]

GROUPS AND VIEWS

a speciality.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1904.

[784]

## THE HONGKONG

STUDIO,

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,

41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS

ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1903.

[1]

## Intimation.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Works, No. 508; General, No. 378.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. I. and A. B. O. (4th).

Yokohama, May 11th, 1903.

[595]

## Hotels.

THE CONNAUGHT HOUSE,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.

Large and lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator.

Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.

Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1902.



## Entertainment.

## SEASON 1904-5.

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 3rd.

we shall have on view the following  
fine selection of

NEW GOODS.

## LADIES' DEPT.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Silk and Satin Ribbons.

Rich Trimmings.

Dainty Motifs.

Plain and Fancy Dress Materials.

Trimmed and Untrimmed Felt  
and Straw Hats.

Lace Fibres and Scarves.

Vivella Flannels.

Flowers and Foliage.

Wings and Quills.

Fancy Chiffons.

Silks and Gauzes.

Smart Winter Jackets.

## FURNISHING DEPT.

Madras Curtain Muslins.

Printed Sateens.

New Cretonnes.

Hemmed Linen Pillow Cases and

Damask Cloths.

Linen Huckerback Towels.

Teneriffe Tray Cloths &amp; Doilies.

Splendid Selection of Damask

Napkins and Table Cloths.

Carpets and Carpet Squares.

Rugs in all makes and sizes.

## GENTS' DEPT.

28, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Black Felt Bowler Hats.

Straw Boaters.

Tweed "Kenyon" Hats.

A good Selection of Motor Caps.

Dress Shirts and Collars.

Walking and Dress Boots.

Patent Oxford Pumps.

Flannel Pyjamas.

Fine Selection of Travelling

Bugs.

Winter Underwear

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

HONGKONG

Hongkong, 1st October, 1904.

## Entertainment.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 30,000 NEW SHARES OF \$10 EACH.

PURSUANT to Resolution of the General  
Managers of A. S. WATSON & Company,  
Limited, hereby invite applications from the  
Shareholders of the Company for the issue of  
30,000 new shares of \$10 each at a Premium of  
10 per cent, or \$11 a share.Each Registered Shareholder on the 28th day  
of September, 1904, applying for the New Issue  
will be entitled to one share for every two shares  
registered in his name. Shares not applied for  
by those entitled to apply will be dealt with by  
the General Managers in accordance with  
Article 40 of the Company's Articles of  
Association.Applications for Shares in the New Issue will  
be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai  
Banking Corporation in Hongkong from the  
28th September, 1904, to the 30th September,  
1904, both days inclusive, and the whole amount  
of \$11 per share will be payable on application.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 28th September,  
1904, to the 8th October, 1904, both days  
inclusive.The present paid-up Capital of the Company  
is \$60,000, divided into 60,000 shares of \$10  
each, and the New Issue is required to increase  
the Capital of the Company to \$90,000 divided  
into 90,000 shares of \$10 each.The whole of the premium received from the  
New Issue will be placed to the Credit of the  
Permanent Reserve Fund.The New Issue will rank for Dividend for the  
three months ending 31st December, 1904, pay-  
able in May, 1905.Forms of application for the New Issue can  
be obtained at the Company's Offices in Alex-  
andra Buildings or at the Hongkong and  
Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong,  
Shanghai, and London.JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1904. [714]

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 30,000 NEW SHARES OF \$10 EACH.

## NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from the 28th  
September, to 8th October, 1904, both days  
inclusive.JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1904. [1079]

## KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

A MEETING of the above Club will be  
held in the SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION, on  
WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 9 P.M., to  
discuss the preliminary arrangements.

J. H. SWAN.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1904. [1088]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-  
FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEET-  
ING of the Society will be held at its Head  
Office, No. 1, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong,  
on THURSDAY, the 20th October, 1904, at  
Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report  
of the Directors, together with Statements of  
Accounts for the year 1903 and for the half  
year ending 30th June, 1904, and of declaring  
Dividends, etc.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society  
will be CLOSED from the 10th October to the  
20th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1904. [1057]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,  
LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY  
GENERAL MEETING OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the  
Undersigned at 12 o'clock (Noon), on FRI-  
DAY, the 21st proximo.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 21st  
proximo, both days inclusive.JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Agents.Canton Insurance Office, Limited.  
Hongkong, 29th September, 1904. [1087]ROYAL AERATED WATERS  
MANUFACTORY.PRODUCE the highest CLASS AERATED  
WATERS in the far East on account of  
their High Class Machinery and also of the  
superior ingredients they use in the manufacture  
of their goods; and the cleanliness, &c., are all  
under strict supervision of Europeans only.

## REPORT OF AN EXPERT.

The representative of Messrs. BRATBY and  
HACHIFFE, LIMITED, Aerated Water  
Engineers and Chemists, Manchester, visited our  
factory recently in the course of a tour  
amongst Eastern Aerated Water Makers, and  
was greatly surprised at the compactness of our  
factory and also the methodical way in which  
everything pertaining to the making of Aerated  
Waters was carried out. He also expressed him-  
self strongly on the absolute cleanliness of our  
whole establishment, which he assured us was  
equal to any he had yet visited and superior  
to a great many. He also reported that the  
quality of our goods was of a first class nature,  
and they showed that scrupulous care was  
exercised in the course of their manufacture.Order Books and Price List. Please apply to  
FACTORY and OFFICE, West Point, Tel. 367.  
Depot, Ice House Street. Tel. 374.Dr. V. DANENBERG & F. DANENBERG,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1904. [1077]

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET  
PRICES.

Corrected 23rd September, 1904. per 5 Mds.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cents.
Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa-h	18
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	18
" Roast—Shiu	18
" Breast—Ngau Lam	13
" Soup, Tong Yuk	14
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	18
" " Serjain—Ngau Lau	26
" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung	26
Bullock's Brains—, Know	9
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	45
" " corned—Ham Ngau Li	55
" Head—Ngau Tau	55
" Heart—Ngau Sum	9
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	14
" Feet—Ngau Kerk	8
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	8
" Tail—Ngau Mei	16
" Liver—Ngau Con	9
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	9
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai- tau-keok	75
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat	24
" Leg—Yeung Pei	24
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	24
Pigs' Chitlings—Chi cheong	16
" Brains—Chi Know	16
" Feet—Chi Kerk	12
" Fry—Chi Chak	12
" Head—Chi Tau	15
" Heart—Chi Sum	8
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu	7
" Liver—Chi Kon	24
Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwat	23
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	24
" Leg—Chu Pei	24
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	18
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau	50
" Keok	50
" Heart—Yeung Sum	6
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	10
" Liver—Yeung Con	23
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	16
Suet, Beef—Sung Ngau Yau	17
" Mutton—Sung Yeung Yau	22
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	18
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong	15

## POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai	26
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	32
Ducks—Pan Kau	20
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	20
Fowls, Canton—Kai	30
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	25
Geese—Ngai	24
Goose, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye	24
" Ngo	24
Musk Deer—Wong Keng	24
Hare—Tu Chai	24
Partridge—Che Khoo	24
Pheasant—Shan Kai	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kip	24
" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kip	24
Quail—Um Chun	24
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk	24
Snipe—Sa Chui	24
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	24
" Hen—Na	24
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-ap	24
Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai	24
Wild Ducks Canton—Sung Shing Shui	24

## FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	14
Bream—Bin Yu	14
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	14
Carp—Li Yu	14
Catfish—Chik Yu	14
Codfish—Mun Yu	14
Crabs—Hoi	14
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	14
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	14
Dace—Wong Mei Lun	14
Dog Fish—Ti Tu Sa	14
Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu	14
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	14
" Yellow—Wong Sin	14
Frogs—Tien Kai	14
Garoupa—Sek Pan	14
Gudgeon—Pak Kip Yu	14
Herrings—Tao Pak	14
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu	14
Lobster—Wong Fa Yu	14
Loach—Wu Yu	14
Lobsters—Lung Ha	14
Mackerel—Chi Yu	14
Monk Fish—Mon Yu	14
Mullet—Chai Yu	14
Oysters—Sang Hoo	14
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	14
Perch—Tau Loo	14
Pike—Fa Paw Poong	14
Plaice—Pan Yu	14
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	14
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	14
Prawns—Ming Ha	14
Ray—Pei Pa Sa	14
Rock Fish—Sek Kau Kung	14
Roach—Chun Yu	14
Salmon, (C'lon), fresh water—Ma Yau	14
Shark—Sa Yu	14
Skate—Po Yu	14
Shrimps—Ha	14
Snapper—Lap Yu	14
Soles—Tat Sa Yu	14
Tench—Wan Yu	14
Turbot—Cho How Yu	14
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keok Yu	14
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	14

## FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yau	30
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping	30
" Ko	30
" (Chiafo)—Tin Chua Ping	30
" Ko	30
" Small—Hoi Tong	30
" Custard—Fan Lai Chai	30

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng	3
Heung Chiu	3
" (Hides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	18
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lul	18
Carambola—Yeung Tou	10
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tsz	8
Grapes—Sin Tai Tsz	10
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	10
" Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong	8
Lichees, Dried—Lai Chi Con	20
" Fresh, Lai Chi	10
Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning	6
Moong	6
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong	10
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	10
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tsz	20
Oranges, (Canton)—Sang Sheng Tim	30
Chang	30
" Small—Tai Kut	5
" Mandarin—Tin Kut	5
Olives—Pak Lam	8
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Li	8
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li	8
" (Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li	20
Peanuts, Fa Sang	10
Persimmons Large—Hung Chie	8
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon	20
Ti Paw-law	20
" and coking—Chung-tang	20
Paw-law	20
Platams—Tai Chen	2
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai	10
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	10
Walnuts, Hop Tou	20
" Green—Sang Hop Tuo	20

VEGETABLES, &c.	
Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ah	10
Chi Chai	10
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin	10
" Tau	10
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi	10
" Pin Tau	10
Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi	2
Beans Long—Tau Kok	7
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	3
Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker	3
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker	4
Brassica—Pak Choi	5
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shon	6
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Chey	3
Cabbage Root—Kai Lan Tau	2
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Choi	30
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kai Shun	2
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi	10
" Fa	10
Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh	10
Choi-fa	10
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa	10
Carrots—Kam Shun	15
Celery, Chinese Tong Kan Choy	15
Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choy	10
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choy	10
Chilies Dried—Con Lat Chiu	20
" Red—Tung Fa	15
" Green—Cheng Lai Chiu	5
Curry Stiff, English—Ka Lee Choi Lin	5
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa	5
Ritter Squash—Fu Kwa	5
Garlic—Suen Tau	5
Ginger, young—Sun Tsz Keung	6
" old—Lo Keung	4
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	20
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	3
Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	5
" Mandarin—Kwei Lum Ma Tai	9
Mushrooms Fresh—Sang Cho Kho	40
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau	6
" Green—Sang Chung	3
" Shai—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau	4
" Japan—Yat Poon	15
Okroos—Mo Ker	15
Parsley, English—Yeung Un Sai	1
Gradus Pea	1
Green Peas—Cheng Tau	4
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	2
" Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu	2
" Tai	2
" Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tsz	2
" American—Fa Ki	2
" Foochow—Fuk Chau Shu Tsz	4
" Macao—Oh Moon	2
Pumpkin—Toong Kwa	2
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsz	2
Rhubarb	16
Shallots—Cop Chung Tau	16
Spinage (Chinese)—Paw Choi	4
Spinage—Yin Choi	4
Tomatoes—Fan Ker	6
Taro—Wo Tau	2
Turnips, Pun-ti (Long)—Low Pak	4
" English—Yeung Low Pak-piece	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
Waters Cresses—Sai Yeung Choi	10
" Caltrap—Lan Kok	10
" Lily Roots—Lin Ngau	4
Yam—Tai Shu	3

N. A. JOHANSEN,  
Attending Inspector of Markets

## COMMERCIAL

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	110 15/16
" Do demand	110 10/16
" 4 months sight	110 3/16
France—Bank T.T.	230
America—Bank T.T.	44 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	180 1/2
India T.T.	180 1/2
" Do demand	137
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	71 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	104
Singapore—Bank T.T.	104
Java—Bank T.T.	110 1/2
Buying.	
4 months sight L/C	110 5/16
6 months sight L/C	110 7/16
30 days sight San Francisco & New York	45
4 months sight do	45 1/2
30 days sight Sydney and Melbourne	110 9/16
4 months sight France	234
6 months sight do	235 1/2
4 months sight Germany	181 1/2
Bar Silver	26 11/16
Bank of England rate	2 1/2
OFIUM QUOTATIONS.	
Today's quotations are as follow:	
Malwa New	1,050/1,050
" Old	1,050/1,050
" Older	1,050/1,050
" Oldest	1,050/1,050
Panama New	1,050/1,050
" Old	1,050/1,050
Parian (Paper)	1,050/1,050

## Entertainment.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,  
1898.APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF  
TRADE MARK.NOTICE is hereby given that THE  
CHINA EXPORT IMPORT AND  
BANK COMPANY have on the 15th day  
of August, 1904, applied for the Registration, in  
Hongkong, in the REGISTER OF TRADE  
MARKS, of the following Trade Marks:—(1). The Representation of a Pagoda inside  
a circular device.(2). The Representation of a Pagoda;  
in the name of THE CHINA EXPORT IM-  
PORT AND BANK COMPANY, who claim  
to be the Proprietors thereof.The Trade Marks are intended to be used  
by the applicants forthwith, in respect of the  
following goods:—India Rubber Boots and Shoes in Class 38.  
Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen  
at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of  
Hongkong.

Dated the 31st day of August, 1904.

DENNYS & BOWLEY,  
Solicitors for the Applicants.THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HONGKONG STATION.

REFERRING to the notice of 20th  
December, 1903, and subsequent notices,  
senders of Telegrams are hereby advised that  
from 1st OCTOBER next, the currency  
equivalent of the FRANC will be



## Intimations.



A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE FINE  
MELLOW  
FLAVOUR

OF OUR CELEBRATED

E

BLEND

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

IS ATTAINED ONLY BY

Great Age, being

thoroughly matured

and Superior Quality

Uniformly Maintained.

Price \$16.50 per Dozen.

A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1904.

TELEPHONE NO. 210  
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG.  
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A CHEE &amp; CO.,

祥利廣

17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

FURNITURE  
DEALERS.

DRAWING-ROOM,

DINING-ROOM,

and BED-ROOM

FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,

GLASS, and

CHINA WARES.

FABRIK'S MICROBE-PROOF

FILTERS,

ROCHESTER LAMPS,

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.

COUNTERPANES.

COOKING RANGES,

KITCHEN UTENSILS, and

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC  
DEPARTMENT.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING

UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS.

GOOD WORK.

PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1904.

E. C. WILKS &amp; Co.,

MARINE SURVEYORS,

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND

NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

COLLISIONS and Damages Surveyed.

Salvage Work Undertaken.

Ship Designs and Specifications prepared.

Agents for the Construction and Sale of Steam

and Motor Launches.

Contract for New Tonnage on reasonable terms

with First-class Builders.

A large stock of Canadian Asbestos and

Asbestol goods kept.

Agents for Messrs. Allen &amp; Sons Electrical

Plant and Centrifugal Pumps.

Telegram Address: "MARINEWORK."

Telephone:—No. 358.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1904.

## NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary news communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$30 per annum.  
Weekly—\$15 per annum.  
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.30 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1904.

COLONIAL FINANCE

The latest report on the revenue and expenditure of Hongkong, which covers the financial period from the 1st January to the 31st July, shows that the Island's advance towards greater prosperity is being steadily maintained. The revenue collected, exclusive of land sales, amounted to \$3,559,442.41, as against \$2,754,760.83 for the same period of the preceding year, or an increase of no less than \$804,681.58. Added to this the profit derived from the sale of Crown lands, viz. \$242,347.15, a rapid and satisfactory increase is still further indicated. The estimated revenue for the whole of the current year is \$6,208,308, which, reckoned on the average basis of the seven months' collections, falls short by an amount, in round figures, of \$62,000. Licenses and internal revenue are responsible for an increase in the collections of \$874,172.42; court or office fees, payments for specific purposes, and reimbursements in aid, exceeded the total for the same period last year by \$28,283.80; rent on government property, land and houses, and rent increased by \$43,453.49 and \$5,213.10, respectively. Compared with the total increase, including land sales, which amounted to \$1,071,801.45, we have, a comparatively small decrease of \$155,446.23, made up as follows:—Eight dues, \$573.57; post office, \$29,012.22; miscellaneous receipts, \$24,498.86, and water account, \$103,361.58. Satisfactory as the increases have been on the revenue side of the financial statement, the items of expenditure are also cause for gratification. The actual expenditure to the 31st July, including all the public works, amounted to \$3,594,713.56, as against \$3,049,192.18 expended during the same period of last year. This is largely to be accounted for by the additional outlay on public works, extraordinary, which shows an increase of \$495,129.29, or an expenditure of \$609,174.29, against \$225,044.04 for the same months of last year. Military expenditure, contribution to Imperial Government and expenses of volunteers have increased by upwards of \$188,403, while payments in connection with the Botanical and Afforestation Department have advanced to \$33,929.28, or \$17,387.91 beyond the expenditure for the corresponding period of last year. The total of decreases is \$150,227.67, the items comprising \$40,247 less, in the Sanitary Department, \$21,380.07 in the Post Office and \$17,618.33 in the New Territory land court. Then follow police, fire brigade and gaol with a decrease of \$13,513.15. Pensions stand at \$10,815.21 less than they did when a similar comparative statement was made up last year, while the medical departments show a falling off of \$10,521.65, the Colonial Secretary's department of \$7,094.86, and the harbour's master's of \$6,974.61. The only item in connection with this decrease in the expenditure which seems to call for any comment is in relation to the disbursement in the sanitary department. For the last three or four years government has been doing its utmost to eradicate the plague, and every request that has been put forward by the Board with a view, in the opinion of the members, of increasing its efficiency and the means of combating the epidemic has been granted by it. The large increase in expenditure, which has of late appeared in the financial statements, under the sanitary department, has been largely due to the recommendations of the experts, which had been approved by the Government, and the most important of which was that a permanent plague staff should be appointed quite distinct from the ordinary staff of sanitary inspectors. As more is being learned year by year of the most effective method of ridding the Colony of the epidemic it should follow that, in course of time, the revenue set aside for the purpose of fighting the scourge ought gradually to decrease as the plague is diminished in severity. With the authorities must rest the determination of a difficulty question involving many serious issues. To partially suspend sanitary measures may entail grave consequences. Plague is being specially studied by several of our medical officers, and we may rely upon them doing their best in the interests of the Colony and of the profession at large.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL

A RULE under section 6 of the stamp ordinance is printed in the *Gazette*.

AMENDMENTS of regulations under the water works ordinance, 1903, are also printed in the current number of the *Gazette*.

THE Formosan ports of Tainan-fu and Anping have not yet withdrawn the quarantine restrictions against Hongkong, enforced in March last, owing to the plague.

SANITARY measures are adopted against this Colony at Manila, Indo-China, Burma, Shanghai, Madras, Bengal, British North Borneo and Labuan, Newchwang and Siam.

AN influential syndicate has been formed to create a large cotton area in the Sudan acquired by an American, who intends to bring American negroes to work on the plantations.

AS will be seen from a notice appearing in our advertisement columns, the Night School of the Chinese branch of the Y. M. C. A. will open for its regular autumn session on Tuesday next, the 4th inst.

THE Korean chargé d'affaires in London, on being interviewed, denied that the agreement mentioned on the 5th ult., meant a Japanese protectorate. He declared that the independence of Korea is fully guaranteed.

THE steamer *Hartling* leaves Bombay on 3rd January, and arrives at Hongkong on 14th February, with the 19th Infantry. She will come back again on the 23rd March, with the 129th Baluchis; and call at Maudvi, 8th April, with the 110th Mahrattas.

A Press Communique says that a convention has been signed securing the "most favoured nation" treatment to all goods of Indian production or manufacture imported into Japan. The convention will come into force as soon as ratifications have been exchanged.

MR. J. W. Cashin, of the Galang Estates, has been appointed Chief Manager of the Singapore Opium Farm, vice Mr. Khoo Hun Yeang, who is returning to Penang. There has been no change in the management of the Spirit Farm, says a wire in the *Strait Echo*.

THE new Java-China-Japan Line, subsidised by the Dutch Government, and which constitutes a regular monthly service via Macassar, Soerabaya, Samarang, and Batavia, to Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Amoy, is imparting a considerable impetus to the export trade of the Dutch Indies, says *Kain*.

THE Siam State Railway Department has officially announced that the tender of the Compagnie Centrale de Construction Societe Anonyme Haime of St. Pierre, Belgium, which was the lowest, has been accepted for the supply of 107 cars at a cost of £20,101. Also the tender of the Societe Anonyme Industrie Louvain for 80 cars at a cost of £9,118.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that an examination, open to all qualified natural-born British subjects, for appointment in the Civil Service of India, or for Eastern cadetships in the Colonial service, or for clerkships in the home Civil Service, will take place in London, commencing on the 1st August, 1905, and that copies of the regulations, syllabus of subjects of examination, and forms of application to be filled up by the candidates may be obtained at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

THE surgeon in charge at the Tung Wah Hospital charged his ricksha coolie with leaving his service without giving notice, on the 14th inst. Defendant said he did not leave the service of the complainant—he was sick and could not work. Asked if he was not now actually working in the employ of another Chinese gentleman, he admitted the soft impeachment. He was fined, by Mr. Wolfe, \$15, 14 of which is to go to complainant as compensation for the trouble and inconvenience he had been put to.

CHINATOWN was last night alive with the rumour that Port Arthur had fallen. The report was that a prominent Chinese merchant had received a telegram to that effect from Dalny. "Boys" were bringing the news in to their masters at the dinner-tables, and almost every Chinaman in the town had "Port Arthur" on his lips. A representative of this paper saw several leading Chinese merchants, but while they, like others, had heard the rumour, they did not know the source from which it emanated, nor could the recipient of the wire mentioned be discovered.

THE Singapore Chamber of Commerce disapproves of the proposed harbour scheme as detailed in Mr. Matthews' report dated the 15th of February, 1904, addressed to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, on the ground that the advantages expected to be gained are not commensurate with the enormous cost entailed, which it is feared must eventually lead to the creation of port dues. In fact, it has been decided to appoint a committee consisting of the Chairman (Mr. Fizzell) Messrs. Waddell, Sheldford and Romenji to prepare a petition to be presented to Government against the adoption of the scheme, to be opened for public signature.

H.E. the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:—Ordinance No. 8 of 1904.—An ordinance to amend the wild birds and game preservation ordinance, 1885; Ordinance No. 9 of 1904.—An ordinance for enabling the Tung Wah Hospital to acquire, hold, mortgage and sell land and hereditaments in the Colony of Hongkong; Ordinance No. 10 of 1904.—An ordinance to amend the prepared opium ordinance, 1893; Ordinance No. 11 of 1904.—An ordinance to amend the protection of women and girls ordinance, 1897.

## WITH THE VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON.

SCENES ON THE VESSELS DURING THE BATTLE.

A special dispatch to the *San Francisco Chronicle* from Vladivostok dated August 21st gives the first detailed account from the Russian side of the memorable encounter with the Kamimura Squadron off Tsushima. The account reads as follows:—

The *Gromovoi* and the *Rossia* present shattered appearances. Their smokestacks show great rents, while the masts, bridges, and ventilators look like sieves and there are marks of battle everywhere. Guns are dismantled, boats shattered, and there are enormous holes in the cruisers' hulls through which a man could easily pass. Many of the cabins were completely wrecked.

Some of the Japanese shells performed queer action. On the *Rossia* a shell burst in a clothes cupboard. Garments therein were torn to shreds, but a mirror was not scratched. Photographs and knickknacks on a writing table near by were not disturbed. In another part of the cruiser the walls were blackened by the smoke of a fierce fire, in which eight men were burned alive, yet an almanack on the wall was not even scorched. Aboard the *Gromovoi* a shell entered the wardroom and wrecked the furniture, but a parrot cage was untouched.

All the officers are full of praise for the coolness and bravery of the men who died in the battle without a murmur. Comrades took their places without awaiting orders. It was deadly work on the upper deck, where the gunners were without protection and shells striking, bursting into a thousand fragments killing and wounding men until the deck became a veritable shambles—strewn with dead and dying and slippery with blood. Not a single gunner protected by emplacements lost his life. The value of protective armour was demonstrated whenever shots struck the armoured portion of the vessel.

Many deeds of heroism were displayed during the five-hour battle, but the greatest praise of all belongs to Captain Dahich of the *Gromovoi* who remained at his post on the bridge from the beginning to the end of the fight. When wounded in the back he persisted in resuming command directly the wound had been dressed; but yielding to the entreaties of his officers, he sought shelter in the conning tower. No sooner had he entered than a shell struck the foot of the tower, glancing upward to the overhanging cover and entered through the peep hole killing a Lieutenant and two quartermasters, wounding two Lieutenants and again wounding Captain Dahich in the head and breast. Not a single man in the tower escaped. There being no one to steer the ship, the Captain, severely wounded though he was, dragged himself to the wheel and managed it until another quartermaster had been summoned.

Subsequently learning that the men were depressed by the fact that he had been wounded a second time, the Captain insisted, after the second dressing, on being supported along the decks to the casemates, encouraging the sailors, saying:—

"I am alive, brothers. Go on smashing the Japanese."

When Captain Andreieff of the *Rossia* ascertained that only three out of her twenty big guns could be fired, he coolly gave orders to get explosives in readiness to sink the ship. Captain Andreieff is usually nervous, but in battle he was cool as a cucumber. When not giving orders he was cheerfully conversing with the gunners at their stations.

Captain Berlinsky was killed by a splinter which struck him on the head at the outset of the fight.

Lieutenant Molas also distinguished himself. A shell entered the compartment where he was directing the fire and set fire to the deck on which a number of charges were standing about. Then came an eight-inch shell which scattered the charges and caused a terrific explosion, throwing the men in every direction and hurling Lieutenant Molas on the upper deck. Fortunately he fell on a heap of dead bodies and escaped with severe bruises. Dense fire and smoke were then pouring out of the compartment, but Lieutenant Molas did not hesitate for a moment. Calling for volunteers, he plunged headlong into the flaming compartment and succeeded in putting out the fire. Another officer, followed by a number of sailors, brought a hose and played water upon Lieutenant Molas and his men while they were removing the unexploded charges, regardless of the fact that they might have exploded at any minute in their hands. Only one of the dead was brought back—Captain Berlinsky of the *Rossia*. All the others who were killed were buried at sea, a farewell salute being fired as the bodies were slid over the ship's side.

The death of Lieutenant Brash of the cruiser *Gromovoi* is reported to have been particularly tragic. He was hurled from the bridge of the cruiser by the explosion of a shell. Although mortally wounded, the Lieutenant pulled himself together and continued to issue orders and encourage the men until he was removed between decks. A man seriously wounded by the same shell continued doing his duty and did not report to the surgeons for treatment until the next day.

Repairs to the cruisers *Rossia* and *Gromovoi* were proceeding rapidly when the dispatch left. It was believed it would be possible to complete them without docking the vessels, and that they would therefore take a comparatively short time. There is a full reserve of naval guns at Vladivostok, all ready for installation and officers and men had been already chosen from the Siberian reserve to fill up the places of those who were killed or wounded in the fight with Vice-Admiral Kamimura's squadron.

## POKER PLAYING IN HONG KONG.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before His Honour Mr. T. Sercombe Smith (Puisne Judge), a case came on in which plaintiff sought to recover money lent in July last.

Plaintiff conducted his own case, and Mr. M. J. D. Stephens defended. Plaintiff stated that he was introduced to the defendant at the beginning of the current year, and they frequently played cards together. Poker chiefly, but occasionally nap, was the main diversion interesting himself, the defendant and a third party, who had now left the Colony. On the 23rd of July, defendant owed him \$720 for gambling debts, and asked him to loan him \$30 cash. He did so, drawing a cheque for that amount, and receiving in exchange a promissory note for \$750 payable on the 1st of November. Subsequently, there was a turn in the tide of luck, and on the 3rd August, he (plaintiff) was indebted to the defendant in the sum of \$650, so at defendant's request, he returned him the note, and took an I. O. U., or I. O. U.'s for the balance, viz. \$91. Defendant at the present time owed him money on chits to the extent of over \$500.

By Mr. Stephens: He gave defendant the cheque when he received the promissory note. When it came to the adjustment, he returned the note and took I. O. U.'s to the tune of \$91.

Mr. Stephens: We don't want words such as "tune," please. We don't use such words as "tune" in Court.

Further cross-examined, plaintiff stated that he could not say now who suggested that they should play for high stakes. He was in the habit of playing cards. Other people owed him money for cards, one man who had left the Colony being in his debt to the extent of a thousand dollars or thereabouts. It was possible that the amount was in the neighbourhood of \$2,000. He had accepted an offer of \$200 as a settlement, but so far had not received the money. It was his general custom to carry in his pocket a blank cheque. He was quite sure he did not offer to lend the \$30. He would not suggest lending money to anybody.

Witness, who was behaving decidedly flippantly in the box, called from the judge a severe rebuke.

His Honour said that if he (plaintiff) did not behave as a gentleman, he would adjourn the case and make plaintiff pay the costs. He must not come there, and instruct the Court how to conduct its proceedings.

Defendant was then called. He said that in the first place they played generally in his rooms for small stakes. They played many times, and the plaintiff generally won. After playing three or four games, he owed the plaintiff \$170, and plaintiff suggested that he should sign a promissory note for \$350, and he would give him the balance in cash. That, however, did not come about. They played again with increased stakes, and still the plaintiff won. He admitted receiving the cheque for \$30, and giving plaintiff the note for \$750. This was handed back to him in exchange for plaintiff's chits to the same amount. They played at various times up to the 26th of August, when he was owing plaintiff between five and six hundred dollars, which he still had been unable to redeem. When he received the writ of summons he called upon plaintiff in his rooms and asked him to explain what the \$30 was for. Plaintiff replied it is part of his promissory note for \$750. Witness retorted, "that is settled when I exchanged your chits for the return of my note, and I shall defend the action."

Cross-examined by plaintiff, witness said he did not reply to his letters because he was disgusted with the tone of them.

Mr. Stephens briefly addressed the Court, and argued that the promissory note was in respect of an illegal transaction, and therefore was not recoverable.

His Honour, in giving judgment, said that the promissory note embraced \$720 due as debts of honour, and \$30 which plaintiff advanced by means of a cheque which was subsequently cashed by the defendant. That was a loan, and had nothing to do with any transaction connected with cards. Plaintiff now sued to recover that \$30, and the defence was that the \$30 could not be recovered because it was granted in connection with a gambling debt. Now the money was certainly not paid, though it was alleged that it was wiped out. He could not accept this view having regard to the money now owing by defendant, and he must hold that plaintiff was entitled to recover. There would be judgment for the amount claimed with costs.

ACCORDING to the *Birmingham Daily Mail*, a remarkable incident occurred at a recent execution at Birmingham, the condemned man appearing on the scaffold smoking a cigar. The report in question states: "Holden, however, quietly submitted to his arms and hands being pinioned. This work was carried out with great despatch, and hardly a minute or two had elapsed ere the procession to the scene of the execution was formed, and had started upon its journey. The Roman Catholic chaplain led the way, and Holden, smoking a cigar, walked with firm step, with a warden on either side. The medical officer of the prison (Dr. Murray), the deputy medical officer (Dr. Wakefield), the governor of the gaol (Captain Percy Green), and the chief warden walked behind, and the executioners brought up the rear. On arrival at the scaffold, which was but fifty yards or so from the condemned cell, the final preparations only occupied a few seconds. The cigar had to be taken from Holden's mouth in order to put on the white cap. As he took his stand, Holden, who maintained a wonderfully callous demeanour, said: 'Farewell! I will see some of you again.' A drop of 6 ft. 7 in. was allowed, and death was instantaneous. Only 65 seconds transpired between the leaving of the condemned cell and the execution."

## SALE OF LAND.

Yesterday afternoon at the auction rooms of Mr. Geo. Lamport the valuable leasehold property, known and registered as Farm Lot No. 48, was put up for sale, and knocked down to Mr. Leong Ching Po, the well-known merchant, for \$9,100. Bidding opened at \$6,000 and rose slowly to the figure named.

## THE SPORTING OUTLOOK.

Much has been accomplished during the past week, in the local sporting world, and some really admirable announcements have been made regarding athletic fixtures for the coming season. Unfortunately, however, today, as last Saturday, Jupiter Pluvius intervened with a stern hand, precluding the possibility of cricket practice, bowls at Kowloon, and furthermore, necessitating the postponement of the fourth meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club arranged to take place at Happy Valley this afternoon. This was particularly unfortunate as a most enjoyable programme had been arranged, and preparations made for the usually large attendance.

Kowloon has at length awakened to the fact that she can support, and creditably support, a cricket club. A meeting, convened by Dr. Swan, was held at the Seamen's Institute, and was well attended on Wednesday evening; and not only was it decided to form a club, but entrance to the Cricket Shield Competition was applied for in the nick of time. The general details, however, have to be arranged. It is proposed to make application to Government to play in King's Park, and it is confidently expected that His Excellency the Governor, who has already evinced such a keen interest in sport, will acquiesce. A large number of residents have also sent in their names, and it is not improbably that Kowloon will be able to put up a team capable of honourably antagonising the bravest Victoria can muster.

Whilst on the subject of Kowloon, reference has already been made to the scratch boat races (four oars) arranged by the V.R.C. for the 15th instant, and now we have to announce the holding of the annual regatta, scheduled for the 8th and 9th of December, probably being extended to the following day. Efforts will be made to induce the Singapore, Shanghai and Canton Kowling Clubs to send crews to compete in an interport match, and although some doubt exists as to whether teams could afford to travel from as far south as Singapore, or as far north as Shanghai, Canton is a negotiable quantity, and will certainly be represented. This year the V.R.C. intend running a Football Club in conjunction with the main idea of the Club, and this decision it is thought, will give entire satisfaction to the members.

The Y.M.C.A. to mark the close of the bathing season, arranged a swimming excursion, to Lantau this afternoon. We should imagine they got as wet as it is possible to get.

Various cricket matches had to be postponed.

IN the programme of the Shanghai autumn race meeting, to be held on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of November there are seven events, including the Shanghai Gold Challenge Cup (value 500 guineas) to be won twice in all by posies the bona fide property of the same owner or owners, on the first day; nine, including the Shanghai St. Leger (value, £15, 750, on the second day; and nine, including the Race Club Challenge Cup (value, £15, 500), and the Champion Sweepstakes (value, £15, 800), on the third. There will be an off day.

THE death is announced at Bangkok, from heart disease, of the Rev. Fr. F. J. Schmitt, of retires. The Reverend Father had spent some 40 years in Siam, about 37 at Patieu where he built the Roman Catholic Church. He was held in the highest respect and esteem by all who knew him, and his work at Patieu was one of single-hearted devotion and sincerity which won him the deep and unaffected love of those over whom his spiritual influence extended. He was also known as a consummate Siamese scholar, and was deeply versed in Siamese antiquities, says the *Bangkok Times*. He knew more than one dialect of Chinese well, and only recently learned Malay. When the Siam Society was formed he was elected a member of the Council as a matter of course, and he recently contributed articles of value to the *Revue Indo-Chinoise*, while important work of his appears in M. Pavie's publications.

## THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. J. L. Plummer, Chief Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 1st at 11:32 a.m.: The barometer has risen in N. Japan, Korea and N. China; elsewhere the change is slight with a tendency to fall.

The greatest pressure is still over N. Japan, and the least in the Pacific east of Luzon. Gradients continue very slight in all directions, and light variable winds and calms will prevail in the Formosa Channel, and light E. winds in the northern part of the China Sea. Forecast:—Light E. winds, cloudy, fair.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

## MAILS DUE.

Australian (*Taiyuan*) 2nd inst.  
French (*Capri*) 4th inst.  
Indian (*Namsang*) 4th inst.  
American (*Manchuria*) 4th inst.  
American (*Coptic*) 4th inst.  
Canadian (*Tartar*) 11th inst.  
Australian (*Tinnon*) 15th inst.

The C. P. & N. Co.'s *Empress of Japan* left Yokohama on 30th ult. for Victoria and Vancouver.

The C. N. Co.'s *Taiyuan* from Australian Ports left Manila on 29th ult., and is due here daylight to-morrow.

The P. & O. Co.'s *Manchuria*, with mails, &c., leaves Manila for this port to-day at midnight, and is due here Tuesday, daylight.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's.)

## The Russian Navy.

NEW CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS FOR RUSSIA.  
LONDON, 29th September.  
The Temps states that Russia has ordered eleven destroyers from the Forges des Chantiers Mediterrane, deliverable in fifteen months; and is negotiating for four cruisers of the Bayan type.

## International Law at the Hague.

The eminent Russian jurist, Demarens, speaking yesterday of the conference on international law at the Hague, referred to a Ukase defining the state of things to be observed during the war. He pointed out some declarations made at the Hague conference which were embodied therein, but said that some of the Hague conventions were only for five years, which period had expired in July and in view of the war had not been renewed.

LATER.

## Railways in China.

Washington wires that Mr. Conger has telegraphed that China has promised Americans and British shall have the preference if foreign capital is required for the extension of the Hankow railway to Chinkiang. Mr. Conger wishes to know soon if American capitalists care to embark in the enterprise.

## Japanese Offensive Movement.

General Kuropatkin wired on the 29th instant that the Japanese had begun an offensive movement along the entire east and south fronts.

(Straits Times.)

## Lady Curzon's Illness.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL CRITICAL.  
LONDON, 24th Sept.

Sir Thomas Barlow (the eminent physician) was summoned from Paris to attend Lady Curzon, and arrived at Walmer at 11 o'clock last night by special train.

There is a slight improvement in Lady Curzon's condition.

The papers state that a long motor-car drive, which she took on Tuesday, started a severe internal hemorrhage, and acute uritis supervened.

Lord Curzon hardly leaves the bedside. Two hundred telegrams from all parts of the world were received at Walmer Castle yesterday.

There is an improvement in Lady Curzon's condition, but it is still critical.

## UNIVERSAL SYMPATHY.

The Standard, in an article on Tibet, states that it is eminently desirable that the author of the great policy be free to work out the details of the same.

Therefore the grave anxiety that now overclouds the Viceroy is a public misfortune.

His fellow-countrymen of all parties join in sympathy for him, and hope his wife will be spared to continue her gracious part in the work which it is her husband's ambition to accomplish.

Any prolonged delay in his resumption of control at Calcutta will be a matter of regret.

## QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

The Colonial Secretary has forwarded us a copy of the following letter which he has received to-day from Mr. M. Noma, Consul for Japan:—I have the honour to inform you that the Japanese Consul at Yinkow informs me by telegraphic message to the effect that ships or vessels arriving in Yinkow from Hongkong, Canton and Swatow are no longer subject to quarantine, from the 30th September last, the above mentioned ports being declared to be no longer infected with contagious disease, but the prohibition of importation of rags, waste-paper, hair, earth, and manure is still enforced.

## OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE HARBOUR.

Mariners are notified that, from the 24th inst. to the 31st December, obstructions will be laid in an area to the south of Stonecutters Island. The area will be defined by two small black buoys, each surmounted by a white flag, laid about 1,500 yards south of the southernmost point of Stonecutters Island, the east and west boundaries will be drawn due north to meet the island. Anchoring within this area is prohibited, but there will be no obstruction to navigation through the area, except by a few buoys, which will be visible on the surface.

## CRUSHED BY JUNKS.

On the afternoon of the 27th ult. a Chinese girl, aged fourteen years, lost her life through being crushed between two junks in Shaikwan Harbour. The girl, it appears, fell overboard from one of the boats just as it was coming alongside another, and in her efforts to scramble on board again, she was so badly crushed that she died the following day. It is alleged that the father then took the body away into the New Territory and buried it, and gave the master of the junk \$25 to hold his tongue about the occurrence, and not report it to the Police. One of the other members of the junk made a statement, with the result that the father was arrested and charged (1) with removing a dead body for burial without permit from the Registrar General, and (2) with burying a dead body in ground other than a public cemetery. Inspector Robinson was in charge of the case, which was remanded by Mr. Wolfe this morning.

## THE WAR.

A MINE EXPLOSION.

The vernacular papers publish an account of the discovery of certain mines at the rear of Port Arthur which unfortunately resulted in the death of Captain Murakami. According to the Khe Chai, it appears that at 10 o'clock on the morning of August 9th Captain Murakami of the Engineers, accompanied by an interpreter and two men, commenced a search for mines on a certain elevation. It had been accidentally discovered that the hill was mined. Captain Murakami had learned from the master of the house where he was lodging that the farmer's son had gone up the hill to feed his horse and had been killed by a mine. On hearing this Captain Murakami immediately went in search of the mines, which were easily traced. An electric battery was soon discovered, and the fuse being cut, the officer proceeded to unearth the mines. Two of them were safely dug out, but he was unconscious of the existence of the existence of another electric battery. Captain Murakami was unearthing the third mine when it exploded with great force. The interpreter and the two men were covered with sand, but escaped unhurt. After the smoke had cleared, the interpreter and men searched for the officer, but in vain. The news was conveyed to the company and a search party was organised. A little smoke was seen on the upper part of the hill, and here Captain Murakami's dead body was found mutilated and charred. The mines, discovered by the unfortunate Captain, are of a new style, and of all the mines laid by the Russians so far discovered are the most skillfully made. Two electric batteries were placed, and five mines were connected with one and three with the other. They were so arranged that when one set exploded and the intended victims escaped to the other side, the other set would also explode. The mines discovered are made in the same way as the mechanical mine, but the mechanism is much more ingenious in comparison with those previously found, which were all of a primitive type. The troops were saved from being entrapped by the mines, but at the cost of a valuable officer's life. The mechanism of the mines found by Captain Murakami were taken to Tokyo by the Imperial messengers for the inspection of the Emperor.

## FIRE IN EASTERN STREET.

A PLUCKY LUKONG.

What is believed by the Police to have been a deliberate attempt at arson occurred in the small hours of this morning, at No. 11 Eastern Street, Western District. The facts, as officially reported, appear to be that the Chinese constable on beat in the district, at 4.15 this morning, noticed smoke issuing from the second floor of the house in question and, suspecting a fire, sounded the alarm on his whistle—one long blast, then went into the house to investigate the matter. He was speedily joined by two other Chinese and one Indian constable. In the second floor, which was found to be unoccupied, papers soaked in kerosene oil were discovered burning, while from the partitions were suspended some bladders, eighteen inches long and of the thickness of an ordinary wine bottle. These had also been filled with kerosene. Without a moment's hesitation one of the Chinese constables, seeing the danger ahead, snatched away the bladders, one of which was already slightly singed and on the point of ignition, and the other constables immediately brought water from below, and seizing the bed clothes of the occupants of the lower floor whom they had aroused, they soaked them thoroughly with water and literally smothered out the flames, thus saving, possibly, not only the one building, but several adjoining houses; for had the bladders of kerosene ignited the conflagration would have been great. The Fire Brigade turned out under Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Superintendent of Police, and Chief Inspector H. G. Baker, but found the fire had been entirely put under. The lower storey was insured for \$1,500 with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the ground floor being occupied by the I Wo Chinese bakehouse. The damage done was trifling. The matter is under investigation by the police, but so far no arrests have been made. The plucky constable who dashed through the flames with the dangerous kerosene bladders, each of which contained about two quarts of the inflammable material, has, we understand, been recommended for a reward.

## CAMPHOR OIL THIEF.

The Japanese firm of Kusakabi and Company, having offices in the Victoria Buildings, with their oil godowns at 369 Queen's Road West, have for some time been missing quantities of camphor oil, some of which was taken away by the thief—in and all—at a time. When, a few days ago, it was discovered by the firm that the total amount of oil stolen, within the past few weeks, amounted to 30 tons, the firm thought it time to take steps to stop the robberies, and reported the matter to Inspector Collett, at No. 7 Station. At the time of the last theft, a few days ago, it was discovered that a panel had been removed from the door of the godown and skillfully replaced. A watch was accordingly set upon the place, with the result that early this morning detective sergeant 137, saw a coolie leaving the locality carrying two night-soil buckets. The sergeant stopped the man, who put down his buckets, and tried to make a bolt, but he was secured by his queue. In the buckets were found two tins of camphor oil, with some bottles, and a crow-bar, which had evidently been used to remove the panel from the godown door. Upon inspecting the door new marks were found upon the edges of the panel as if the crow-bar had been recently used upon it. The coolie was then made to pick up his night-soil buckets with their contents and continue his journey, but this time his destination was a police cell. This morning Inspector Collett placed him before Mr. Wolfe at the Magistracy, where a remand was asked for, and granted for the purpose, if possible, of discovering the prisoner's accomplice.

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

After the general meeting held on 28th Sept., the following teams, to play in the six-a-side competition, were chosen:—  
H. C. Sandford's Team:—H. C. Sandford (capt.), J. Clark, H. E. Rowley, J. P. Jordan, E. Rogers, H. F. Hickenham.

A. Boyd's Team:—A. Boyd (capt.), R. Hancock, H. A. Seth, H. C. Sayer, C. H. R. Chesney, A. N. Humphreys.

P. K. Knyvett's Team:—P. K. Knyvett (capt.), H. C. Austen, W. G. Leckie, L. J. C. Anderson, S. M. Thorne, A. O. Brown.

E. F. Aucutt's Team:—E. F. Aucutt (capt.), F. H. Kew, A. W. Maddaford, J. M. Forrester, R. L. Dutton, H. S. Kennett.

H. C. Gray's Team:—H. C. Gray (capt.), G. B. Macdonald, C. Humphreys, C. C. Hickling, Tom Clarke, H. L. Garrett.

W. H. Williams' Team:—W. H. Williams (capt.), R. Macpherson, E. Humphreys, G. C. de Martin, R. Anderson, H. S. Bevan.

N. H. Rutherford's Team:—N. H. Rutherford (capt.), F. C. Hall, H. W. Sayer, J. D. Bateman, A. O. Long, R. E. O. Milman.

H. F. Chard's Team:—H. F. Chard (capt.), J. T. Dixon, P. W. Goldring, E. R. Hallifax, K. A. Scandlers, W. W. G. Ross.

The following may act as substitutes:—T. E. Pearce, J. A. F. Bouchier, H. M. Bain, C. A. Brown, A. C. Denman, J. Duncan, R. A. G. Gittins, A. B. Hannay, C. B. Hayward, A. Loureiro, E. A. G. May, G. A. Blair, H. H. Taylor, any new members joining after this date, and the last two mentioned players in any of the above teams.

Kick-off:—Not later than ten minutes past five. Off-side:—Two players.

The following dates have been fixed for the matches:—

October 3	Sandford v. Boyd Aucutt v. Gray
4	Boyd v. Knyvett Williams v. Rutherford
5	Gray v. Williams
6	Boyd v. Chard Knyvett v. Aucutt
10	Sandford v. Knyvett Aucutt v. Williams
11	Boyd v. Aucutt Gray v. Chard
12	Knyvett v. Gray
13	Sandford v. Aucutt Rutherford v. Chard
14	Gray v. Rutherford
17	Sandford v. Chard
18	Boyd v. Gray Aucutt v. Rutherford
19	Knyvett v. Williams
20	Sandford v. Gray Williams v. Chard
24	Boyd v. Williams Knyvett v. Rutherford
25	Sandford v. Williams Aucutt v. Chard
26	Boyd v. Rutherford
27	Sandford v. Rutherford Knyvett v. Chard

The Club colours are white crepe shirt, dark blue knickers and stockings.

## WHEN ARE BANANAS RIPE?

Considering the proportion to which the use of the banana has attained, it is of importance to settle not only when it is in the best condition for consumption, but also when it has passed the stage at which it is fit for human food. Says the *British Medical Journal*, in a note on this subject:

In their native countries bananas are seldom eaten before the skin is discoloured and the pulp soft as a consistency that it can be scooped out with a spoon. Under the artificial conditions in which they are placed in these climes they undergo somewhat rapid changes, and the times at which they are best suited for consumption may be short and difficult to predict with any degree of precision. Authorities, however, claim that they are habitually eaten here before they have reached their most suitable stage. Before they are thoroughly matured, moreover, they are apt to be insipid in flavour and to cause dyspepsia and other forms of intestinal disturbance. They should not be eaten before the skin is blackened in places, or when there is any reluctance in the skin to separate from the pulp. Housekeepers know how bananas will change in the course of a single night from a manifestly sound condition to one in which the skin is blackened and the pulp soft and slightly discoloured. Now, children infinitely prefer these last bananas to those that are apparently sounder, although their elders may hesitate to gratify their taste in this respect from a fear as to the wholesomeness of such fruit. Attacks of gastric or intestinal disturbance from the use of unsound bananas are far from common, and it may well be that in this instance the natural inclination of the child covers more wisdom than the caution of its elders—in fact, experts say that the banana, like the melon, can hardly be in too ripe a condition for eating. With the rapid changes the fruit undergoes it is hardly surprising that cases of friction between the sanitary authorities and the vendors should be of frequent occurrence as regards the fitness, or not, of the fruit for sale or consumption.

It would seem to us that in many such cases the importers and retail dealers have a possible grievance, and their contention that sanitary inspectors require a more thorough knowledge of the different phases bananas undergo is a valid one. The general public, too, would seem to need convincing that at present they habitually eat their bananas in far too hard and immature a condition.

## LIAOYANG ON THE DAY OF OCCUPATION.

CITY OF DEAD AND DESTRUCTION.

The *Mainichi* correspondent with the Second Army Corps under General Oku thus describes the scene at Liaoyang immediately after its capture by the Japanese:—"I was in Liaoyang on the very day of the conclusion of the fighting. The area of the new city of Liaoyang is about five miles square, extending on both sides of the railway station. Proceeding from the direction of Yukashi, Susan Hill, the scene of the bloodiest battle, stands out high against the sky on the right, the railway station being on the left. I found two lines of trenches about 18 feet wide in proximity to the railway station. About two *cho* further on barbed-wire netting was laid out in ten and twenty folds like a spider's web. This netting had entrapped and killed a number of our brave men. Under the nets were pits 20 to 30 feet deep, behind which were fences. The strength of the defences was much greater than that of those at Nanshan or Telissu, and they show what importance the Russians attached to Liaoyang. When the auxiliary defence works arrive at such perfection, they indicate the strength of the main works. Near the barbed wire dead men and horses were strewn. Here a Japanese soldier was prostrate and there a Russian lay prone. Here a Japanese in the death grips with a Russian, the two stabbing at each other with their bayonets. Dead bodies of men and horses were lying at every step, horrible with coagulated blood, and already emitting a very offensive odour. Rifles, bayonets, boots, and caps were strewn at random in almost innumerable number, speaking eloquently of the recent battle. Walking further on, I found lines of breast works, under the protection of which the Russians had poured a deadly fire. Behind these works, an immense number of rifle cartridges was found, left by the Russians in their hasty retreat.

"The eminence behind the extensive breast-works was the Russian artillery position, covered forts erected in three lines, each fort connected by roads with the others. These forts are covered with strong timber 8 or 9 inches thick, over which sand bags are laid. The manner in which the forts are protected appears rather absurd than strong. One of our officer exclaimed: 'The works of defence constructed at the instigation of the God of Cowardice are admirable!' Signs of the confusion of the enemy were apparent. Black bread, Indian corn, coats and trousers, papers, &c., were strewn all over the forts.

"About a quarter of a mile further on is the Russian quarter of Liaoyang, in front of the Western gate. Here the houses are poorly constructed, being mostly white plastered. Their number is about 4,000. Fire was still raging, black smoke almost entirely covering the city; and the Japanese soldiers and Chinese coolies were kept active in extinguishing the flames. Flour, fodder, &c., were burning in heaps here and there.

"The Liaoyang station is the most extensive of all the stations in Manchuria I have seen so far. The engine shed is divided into 16 sections, each connected with the main line by rails. The magnitude of this Russian work is truly remarkable. The platform is so extensive that hundreds of thousands of men and vast quantities of goods can be disposed of at one time. There are about a hundred buildings in the station compound, all several stories high, and the appearance of the whole is very impressive. The field of Manchuria is vast, and the Russian plan of work is constructed on similar lines. Japanese flags are now flying on these buildings. There is a fine bungalow beyond the line of store-houses to the east of the station. This was the official residence of General Kuropatkin. There is a large carefully-tended garden, and the house contains eight or nine rooms, still partly furnished. The store-houses are full of artillery ammunition, barbed wire, rifles, pickaxes, and other articles."

## THE THIBET EXPEDITION.

MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY.

Simla, 12th September.

On the 10th of September the Viceroy telegraphed to His Majesty the King Emperor that the convention with Tibet had been signed by the Thibetians in the Potala Palace at Lhasa on the 7th, and added that the greatest credit is due to Colonel Younghusband and the officers of the Mission, both civil and military, for the patience, courage, forbearance and tact, with which they have brought about this happy conclusion of an affair, which has caused so much anxiety to His Majesty's Ministers at home, and His Majesty's Government in India. The relations between the Mission and the Thibetians were now of a most amicable nature.

His Majesty, in replying on the same date, said:—"I wish you to express to Colonel Younghusband and all the officers of the Mission my high approval of the admirable manner in which they have brought their difficult mission to a happy conclusion; while the conduct of the troops composing the Mission escort has been throughout deserving of the highest praise and commendation."

The following telegrams were then sent by the Viceroy on the 11th of September:—

(1) To His Majesty the King:—"I have telegraphed to Colonel Younghusband the gracious message which your Majesty commanded me to convey to the Thibet Mission, and I beg leave to express my dutiful thanks for your Majesty's congratulations."

(2) To Colonel Younghusband, Thibet:—"His Majesty the King Emperor commands me to express to you and all the officers of the Mission his high approval of the admirable manner in which you have brought your difficult mission to a happy conclusion. It is also his Majesty's command that the troops composing the Mission escort be informed that their conduct has been throughout deserving of the highest praise and commendation."

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts, writing under yesterday's date, state:—

During the week the market has been decidedly briske and several stocks have materially improved their position, especially Unions and China Sugars.

The Canton Insurance Office, Limited, has advertised its twenty-third ordinary general meeting of shareholders for the 21st October. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th to 21st proximo, both days inclusive.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been placed locally at 5650. The quotation in London has risen to 567. Nationals are still quoted at 539.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have experienced a further substantial advance and close with buyers at 5605. China Traders are steady at 561. Cautions have further improved and are in request at 540. The following is a resume of the company's report for the year 1903:—The result of the year's working is a credit balance of \$145,494.44, out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of \$17 per share, add \$160,000 to reserve fund and \$25,000 to re-insurance fund, and carry forward the balance of \$150,494.34. North Chinas continue in demand at 714.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires have found buyers at 5332. China Fires have been placed at 587 and more shares are required for.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships have changed hands and are still in demand at \$84. Indo Chinas are firmer and business has been transacted at 1125, 1125½, and 1126 cash, and at equivalent rates forward closing in request at 1126 cash. China and Manilas are asked for at 525. Douglas Steamships can be obtained at 532 ex the dividend of \$2 paid yesterday. Star Ferries (old issue) are unchanged at 411; and there are sellers of the new shares at 530. Shell Transports have been done and are in further request at 25½. We are advised that a dividend of sixpence per share has been declared. Shanghai Tugs are wanted at 115. 45 for the ordinary and preference shares respectively.

Refineries.—China Sugars have considerably improved their position and buyers rule the market at 52½. Luzons are quiet at 56. Perak Sugars have inquiries in Shanghai at 115.60.

Mining.—Raubs have been bought at 56. Chinese Engineerings are reported sold at 714.

Docks, Wharfs and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been negotiated and close with further buyers at 525. Farnhams ruled very erratic and after declining to 115. 177½ (probably on account of the settlement) have recovered to 115. 18½ at which rate the market closes firm. Kowloon Wharfs have been done at 513 and more shares can be placed. Hongkew Wharfs have dropped to 115. 157½ and are to be had at the rate.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are obtainable after sales at 515. Shanghai Lands have improved to 115. 113 buyers. Kowloon Lands are in demand at 539 and West Points can be placed at 559. Hongkong Hotels are steady with sales at 5136. Astor House Hotels (Shanghai) have changed hands at 527. Humphreys' Estate have again been dealt in at 512½ and are still in demand at the rate.

Cotton/Mills.—We have heard of no business in stocks under this heading.

Cigar Companies.—Sales of Sumatras have been effected in the North at 115. 65.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements are wanted at 531. China Borneos can be placed at 511. A. S. Watsons have been booked at 514 and 514½ and are now inquired for at 514½. China Providents are quieter at 59½. Ices have been sold at 5247½ and close with inquiries at 5250. William Powells are quoted at 511½ ex the final dividend of 70 cents paid on the 28th instant. Electrics are without change. Steam Laundries (fully paid) have buyers at 58; the partly paid-up shares are asked for at 54. Langkats are in demand at 115. 300.

## To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE

(on and after 1st October, 1904.)

## WEEK DAYS.

6.45 a.m. to 7.05 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

## SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

## SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m. SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS &amp; SON.

General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1904. [1094]

## To-day's Advertisements.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. LEIGH & ORANGE, Civil Engineers and Architects, have REMOVED to No. 1, DES VOEUX ROAD, Prince's Building.  
[1109]  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1904.

## TSANG FOO &amp; CO., COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES,

48, DES VOEUX ROAD.

SHIPS Coaled from alongside at the shortest notice, and with all possible despatch. Prices Moderate. Telephone No. 329. Hongkong, 1st October, 1904. [1091]

## NOTICE.

THE Firm name of CURREEM & Co., Merchants and Commission Merchants, will henceforth be known as RUMJAHN & Co. of which Mr. Ahmet Rumjahn is the Sole Proprietor.  
Hongkong, October 1st, 1904. [1092]

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. HONGKONG AGENCY.

## NOTICE.

DURING my Absence from Hongkong Mr. L. BRIDOU will take charge of this Agency.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1904. [1093]

## HONGKONG YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

## CHINESE DEPARTMENT.

26, Des Voeux Road Central.

THE NIGHT SCHOOL of the above will open for its regular Autumn Session on TUESDAY, October 4th. Books open for registration till October 15th.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT: Shorthand, Type-writing, Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence, English (Primary, Intermediate, and Advanced), Mandarin, French, German, Japanese, Music and the English Bible. FEES very moderate.

FULL PARTICULARS in our printed EDUCATIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT which will be furnished upon application.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1904. [1095]

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

## THE Splendid Steamer

## "YING KING,"

Captain Page, will make an EXCURSION TRIP TO MACAO, on EVERY SUNDAY, leaving the Company's wharf at the end of Wing Lok Street, at 8.30 A.M., and returning from Macao at 7.30 P.M.

The Steamer will lay alongside the S.S. *Perseverance's* wharf at Macao.

FARE: 1st Class Single Ticket \$2.00, with Cabin \$3.00. Return " \$3.00, " \$5.00. Tiffin and Dinner may be had on Board at \$1 each meal.

YUK ON &amp; Co., Ltd.

S. A. NORONHA,

Macao Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1904. [1098]

## ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of ZETLAND LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-NIGHT, the 1st October, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1904. [1074]

## Intimation.













## Intimation.

# CHAZALON & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
AND  
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,  
(SUCCESSORS TO G. GIRAULT)

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

WE beg to inform the Hongkong Public that, as we are supplied with WINES and SPIRITS direct from the *Grocers* in France, we are in a position to supply these requisites of the best quality and at the lowest possible prices, thus defying competition.

## EXCEPTIONAL SAMPLE OFFERS.

Offers are made of Sample Cases of a dozen quart bottles each, containing the following:—

- 3 qt. bots. Bordeaux.
- 3 " " Beaujolais (Burgundy).
- 3 " " Vin Rosé.
- 3 " " Pommard (Superior Burgundy).

at the exceptional price of \$12 per case.

## CHAMPAGNE.

Important contracts having been entered into with Messrs. Moët and Chandon, of France, we are enabled to supply CHAMPAGNE of this Brand at the following advantageous prices:—

Mousseux Blue Seal		\$38 per doz. qt.
White Star	Moët & Chandon	42 " " "
Brut Imperial		50 " " "

## ALSO TRY OUR

## BLACK AND WHITE WHISKY.



## R-PRICES-

BUCHANAN BLEND \$12.50 per Case. BLACK AND WHITE \$16.50 per Case.  
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD \$20.50 per Case.

## ARQUEBUSADE WATER

OF THE

HERMITAGE OF THE MARIST BROTHERS;  
OR IMPROVED VULNERARY LIQUOR.

Invigorating, Stimulating, Hygienic, Aromatic, of an acknowledged and quite exceptional efficacy.

The Arquebusade Water, known and appreciated throughout the greater part of France and abroad, justifies more and more the great fame it has acquired.

## USE OF THE ARQUEBUSADE WATER.

**INTERNALLY.**—From two to three spoonfuls in a glass of cold water, pure or sweetened, after falls, bruises, cuts, fractures, luxation, tearing of tissues, faintings, burnings, swoons, plague and cholera. For the last two cases it must be taken pure, six spoonfuls at a time. Experience justifies its efficacy as a preventive remedy against mortification and quinsy. The dose may be repeated several times a day.

The same dose, in a glass of hot and sugared water, instantly removes the fatigue of either a journey or a walk, is a great appetizer and often prevents colds.

Taken in an infusion of melissa, hyssop, ground-ivy, or violets, it is an efficacious remedy against gripes, difficult digestion, pains in the stomach, &c.

Taken pure after meals it is salutary to old people by warming their stomach, rendered cold by age, and accelerates digestion; but it is less suited to nervous persons and children to whom it must never be given without being well diluted with water.

**EXTERNALLY.**—It is a capital remedy against sprains, cuts, bruises, excoriation, burnings, fractures, any fresh wound, danger of mortification, heating of the feet, irritation of the skin after a walk.

Whenever it is possible rub hard with this liquid. A compress is saturated with it and applied on the affected part which is kept moistened by sprinkling it with this Water.

In case of wounds, after the dressing made with the Arquebusade Water, sprinkle the compress with a mixture of the Liquor and fresh water in equal parts.

It is also very advantageously used in frictions and in compresses used in headache, rheumatic and neuralgic complaints. For these last it is good to warm somewhat the liquid before being applied.

The ARQUEBUSADE WATER is of public interest, approved and recommended by the most eminent physicians of France, commends itself to all those who are anxious about their health in these countries where plague and cholera make often dreadful havoc.

## PRICE:

The Litre	\$5.00
The Half-Litre	2.50

## CHAZALON &amp; CO.

Sole Agents for Hongkong, China and Japan.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1904.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & PORTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$10,000,000 \$7,000,000 \$3,000,000	\$1,492,534	Div. of £1.10/- @ exchange 1/9 15/16 \$16.41 for first half-year 1904	6 1/2 %	\$450 ea. & b. (London 2/6)
National Bank of China, Limited	99,935	£7	£7	\$175,533 \$191,973	\$21,668	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$30 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,750,000 \$589,143 \$78,415 \$506,872 \$900,000	\$1,959,926	\$32 for 1902	5 %	\$605 buyers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$151,992 \$331,342 \$322,136 Tls. 500,000 Tls. 31,850	Nil.	\$4 for year ended 30.4.1903	6 1/2 %	\$61
North China Insurance Company, Limited	14,000	£15	£5	Tls. 500,000 Tls. 31,850	Tls. 271,589	Interim of 10/- a/c 1903	...	Tls. 72 1/2 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$50	\$700,000 \$37,794	\$186,284	\$12 for 1902	6 1/2 %	\$140
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,300,000 50,000	\$110,551	\$15 for 1902	6 1/2 %	\$240 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,170,288 \$1,000,000	\$371,110	\$22 1/2 for 1902	6 1/2 %	\$332 1/2
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$125,075 \$2,500	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1902	8 %	\$87 buyers
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.								
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$150,000 \$600,000 \$157,555	\$16,362	\$1 1/2 for first half-year 1904	10 1/2 %	\$28 1/2 ea. & b.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	£205,000 £100,000	£5,853	10/- for 1903	5 %	\$126 buyers
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$50	\$50	none	Dr. \$63,123	\$5 for 1900	...	\$26
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$185,000 \$73,905	Nil.	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1903	6 1/2 %	\$32 ex div.
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 19,000	\$10 \$10	\$10 \$5	\$60,000 \$15,093	\$1,287	\$1.80 & b. 40 cts. \$3.90 & b. 20 cts. } for year ending 30.4.04	5 1/2 % 3 1/2 %	\$41 sellers \$30 sellers
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$400,000 \$21,075 \$18,000 \$130,153	\$33,648	\$5 for 2nd & 4-year making \$13 for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$145 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$400,000 Tls. 98,000	£19,555	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 4) for 1903	6 %	25/- buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 201,614	Tls. 865	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1904	10 %	Tls. 30 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 55,541	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1904	8 1/2 %	Tls. 46 1/2 buyers Tls. 45 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$147,717	Interim of \$5 for 1904	...	\$237 buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$73,905	\$3 for 1897	...	\$50
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,456	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.03	4 1/2 %	Tls. 60 buyers
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 251,337 Fcs. 1,529,657	Fcs. 85,706	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 55 for 1903	...	\$490
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	18/10	£4,873	Dr. £7,236	No. 12 of 1/-	...	\$6
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£40,000	£7,820	No. 3 of 1/6	...	Tls. 7 1/2
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$25,500	\$505,471	\$6 dividend and \$2 bonus for first half-year 1904	6 1/2 %	\$225 buyers
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 5,520,000	Tls. 48,153	Tls. 7 final - Tls. 12 for year end. 30.4.04	6 1/2 %	Tls. 18 1/2 buyers
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,930,000	\$43,732	\$6 for 2nd half year 1903	...	\$250 sellers
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited	6,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$42,936	\$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903	10 1/2 %	\$195 sales
Do. (Preference)	2,750	\$100	\$100	\$275,000	\$29,926	\$7 1/2 dividend	6 1/2 %	\$10
Howarth Erskine, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$14,000	\$29,926	\$10 div. & \$2 1/2 bonus for 1902/3	6 1/2 %	\$20 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,989 \$150,000	\$28,015	Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1904	4 1/2 %	\$113 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company	20,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210 Tls. 50,913	Tls. 22,895	Interim of Tls. 4 for 1904	6 1/2 %	Tls. 164
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 6,000	Tls. 1,760	Tls. 18 for 1903	6 1/2 %	Tls. 189 sales
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$35,500	\$489	\$1 1/2 for 1903	4 1/2 %	\$27 1/2 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$500,000 Tls. 800,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 17,144	\$51,066	Interim of \$6 for 1904	8 %	\$151 ea. & sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 2,600,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 17,144	Tls. 37,634	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1904	7 1/2 %	Tls. 111 sales
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 54,626	Tls. 335	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1904	7 %	Tls. 125 sales
China Land and Finance Company, Limited	6,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	...	Interim of Tls. 2	...	Tls. 55
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$636	\$2.60 for 1903	6 1/2 %	\$30 buyers
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Tls. 51,150	None	...	Tls. 12 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,362	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1904	5 %	\$50 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$11,824 \$30,000	\$11,668	\$5 for first half-year 1904	7 1/2 %	\$136 sales
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 41,000	Tls. 655	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 9 for 1903	6 %	Tls. 150
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$9,980	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1904	9 %	\$17 sales
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 13,986	Tls. 685	Tls. 0.87 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1904	4 1/2 %	Tls. 31 sales
Queen's Hotel (Wei-hai-wei)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	...	First year	...	Tls. 35
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 2,132	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2	...	Tls. 37 sales
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$200,607 \$50,000	\$99,177	90 cents for 1903	7 %	\$124 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 11,655	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	14 %	Tls. 28
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 30,008	Tls. 88,034	Interim of 3 1/2 a/c 1898	...	Tls. 25
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 15,500	Interim of 4 1/2 a/c 1898 on 6,000 shares	...	Tls. 32 1/2
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 5,658	Tls. 26,389	4 1/2 for 1897	...	Tls. 150
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$22,863	50 cents for the year ending 31.7.04	4 1/2 %	\$114 sellers
CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.								
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 35,000	Tls. 1,091	Interim of Tls. 3	0 %	Tls. 65 sales
Alhambra, Limited	300	\$200	\$200	\$45,000	\$57	\$125 for year ending 30.6.1900	...	\$150 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	...	...	First year	...	\$9 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	102,000	\$10	\$10	\$350,000	\$32,115	\$1.50 for 1903	5 %	\$31 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	60 cents for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$11 buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$35,000	\$2,883	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$14 buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,802	\$1,043	\$1 for 1903	...	\$10 buyers
Singapore Dispensary, Limited	600	\$50	\$50	\$6,000	\$800	\$5 for year ended 31.7.1903	10 %	\$70
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$55,000	\$1,171	80 cents for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$91 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000 30,000	\$10 \$10	\$10 \$5	none	\$1,747	\$100 for year ending 31.7.1903 50 cents } for year ending 31.7.1904	6 1/2 % 5 1/2 %	\$11 sales \$5 buyers
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	£23,109 £3,000	£7,625	£1 div. and 2/- bonus for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$160 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 108,172	Tls. 7,348	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904	8 %	Tls. 99 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	Tls. 140,000	Tls. 7,369	Interim of 15/- for 1904	7 1/2 %	Tls. 287 buyers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,259	Tls. 667	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1903/4	6 1/2 %	Tls. 132
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ltd.	2,041	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 413	Tls. 2 for half year	...	Tls. 110
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$10	\$10	\$185,000	\$13,101	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1903	11 1/2 %	\$31 buyers
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	none	\$21,181	Final of \$7 making \$12 1/2 for year end. 29.2.04	8 1/2 %	\$140 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000	\$8,195	\$10 for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$140 buyers
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$10,517	\$3 75 for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$47 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$35,000	\$5,844	Interim of \$4 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$50 buyers
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$45,000	...	\$7 1/2 for second half year 1903	9 %	\$165 sales
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$30,000	\$1,183	\$20 for year ending 30.11.1903	16 1/2 %	\$300
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$5,029	\$14 for year ending 31.7.1903	8 1/2 %	\$22 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$5,500	\$560	\$3 for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$37 buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	none	£161	6d. per share for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$5 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$480	90 cents for year ended 31.5.1904	10 1/2 %	\$98 buyers
Do. (Founders')	100	\$10	\$10	...	...	...	...	\$180 buyers
Tebrau Planting Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	Dr. \$42,551	None	...	\$1 buyers
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	7,500	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,548	Interim of 70 cents	7 1/2 %	\$21 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$3,739	None	...	\$10 sales
William Powell, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$3,000	\$588	Final of 70 cents making \$1.20 for the year ending 30.6.1904	10 1/2 %	\$114 ex div.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	50,000 10,000	\$5 \$5	\$5 \$3	none	\$3,644	60 cents for year ended 31.5.04 First year	8 1/2 %	\$8 buyers \$4 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijl. Bosch en Landbouwen plouit in Langkat	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 314,669 Tls. 11,143	Tls. 27,187	3rd quarterly of Tls. 30 paid 15.04.04 making so far Tls. 37 3/4 1904	13 %	Tls. 300 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 10,247	\$1 for 1903	5 %	Tls. 100 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 10,000	Tls. 3,288	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1904	7 1/2 %	Tls. 115 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$12	\$10,000	\$1,253	Interim of \$1.20 for 1904	11 1/2 %	\$27 sellers
Do. (Founders')	123	\$15	\$12	...	...	None	...	\$100
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$12	...	...	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$8 buyers
E. L. Mondon, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 352,318	Tls. 5 for 1904	...	Tls. 40 sellers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,942	Tls. 6 for 1903	9 1/2 %	Tls. 65 sales
S. Moutrie & Company, Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$5,000	\$832	Final of \$3 making \$5 for the year ending 30.6.04	9 1/2 %	\$52 ex div.
Kats Brothers, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$375,000	...	\$13 for 1903	...	\$135 buyers
Straits Trading Company, Limited	250,000	\$10	\$10	\$650,000	\$83,403	\$1 div. and 25 cents bonus for half year ended 30.6.1903	7 1/2 %	\$60 buyers
Fraser and Neave, Limited	4,500	\$50	\$50	\$112,500	\$2,065	\$5 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$100 buyers
Maynard and Company, Limited	3,400	\$10	\$10	none	\$603	\$10 for year ending 31.10.03	7 1/2 %	\$16 sales
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	none	...	First year	...	\$22 1/2
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	...	None	...	\$22 1/2



# The Hongkong Telegraph

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 4001

晚二廿月八年十三精光

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1904.

六拜禮

號一月十英港香

\$13 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 25 CENTS.

**NOTICE.**  
All communications intended for publication in the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, The House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.  
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).**  
DAILY—\$30 per annum.  
WEEKLY—\$12 per annum.  
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

### CONTENTS.

#### Births, Marriages and Death.

#### Leading Articles:—

For the Defence of Hongkong.  
The Kowloon Customs.  
Kongmoon.  
Colonial Finance.

#### Telegram:—

The War.  
Farnham Boyds.  
Pollard's Lilliputians.  
Canton Conflagration.  
Bluejackets at Canton.

#### Meetings:—

The National Bank of China, Limited.  
The Parsee Cricket Club.  
William Powell, Ltd.  
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.  
Legislative Council.  
The Hongkong Football Club.  
Hongkong Yachtmen.

#### Legal Intelligence:—

Land & quibble in the New Territory.  
A Chinese Partnership.  
Alleged Breach of Faith.

#### Police:—

Shark-Fin Dealers.  
Making False Reports.

#### Correspondence:—

Philippines and Americanisation.  
The Barzacks at Kowloon.

#### Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:—

The Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association.  
Marriage of Mr. J. Scott-Harston.  
Outbreak of Flu.  
Gymkhana Notes.  
The Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.  
K.A.O.B.  
Oil Ship Ablaze.  
Mortality Statistics.  
The Chartered Bank.  
Hongkong and Netherlands India.  
Marine Court.  
Dynamite Explosion.  
S.S. *Sikhon* Sold.  
Clean Health Bills.  
The S.S. *Salmag*.  
Macao in 1903.  
Canton-Macao Railway.  
Big Fire at Canton.  
Trouble at Canton.  
Arms Running.  
Viceroy Tsen's Return to Canton.  
The Ex-Namhoi Magistrate.  
Brigandage in Kwangtung.  
Swatow-Chaochow Railway.  
Pakhoi's Decline.  
Minerals from Wuchow.  
The Recrudescence of Boxerism.  
A Stamp-Licking Question in China.  
Radium in Indo-China.  
A Japanese Volunteer Fleet.  
Japanese Press Opinions on the War.  
Yokohama Specie Bank.  
Found at Sea.  
Shipwrecked Chinamen.  
Mining in Siam.  
Colliers in Doubt.  
Signing the Tibetan Treaty.  
British Ports and Belligerent Ships of War.  
Police Court Reporting.  
Steamer Stranded.  
The Fire on the *Marco Polo*.  
Pollard's Lilliputians.  
The B. I. S. N. Company.  
Poker-playing in Hongkong.  
Fire in Eastern Street.  
Camphor Oil Theft.  
Quarantine Regulation.  
Sale of Land.  
The Sporting Outlook.  
Obstructions in the Harbour.  
Crushed by Juaks.  
When are Bananas Ripe?  
S.S. *Agincourt* Re-floated.  
The Siege of Port Arthur.  
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.  
Coolie Traffic.  
Another Stabbing Affair.  
A Year of Calamities.

#### Commercial:—

Fortnightly Market Report.  
Freight.  
Shanghai Share Report.  
Exchange.  
Opium.

#### Local and General.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1904.

### FOR THE DEFENCE OF HONGKONG.

(24th September.)

The remarkably succinct and clear explanation of the new scheme of volunteer defence which His Excellency, Sir Matthew Nathan gave last evening in the City Hall, should do much locally to engender a healthy interest in volunteering from any standpoint. Than Sir Matthew Nathan there are few British officials more qualified to speak on the question of Colonial Defence; for, apart from his unique experience in such matters whilst fulfilling the important duties of Secretary to the Committee on Im-

perial Defence, His Excellency, when Governor of the Gold Coast, initiated and carried to a perfectly satisfactory conclusion, a system of volunteer work, which accomplished much in the direction of rendering life and property more secure in that dark and unhealthy region. But setting aside the advocacy of volunteering in the general sense of the term, and which, in the main, usually appeals to the young and energetic Briton abroad, the proposal in regard to the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association ought to commend itself to every resident of manly instincts providing always that physical infirmity offers no bar to the handling of a gun. Many a man can find time and healthy brain-feeding recreation in rifle practice, and by enrolling himself as a member of the Association he can make himself a proficient and efficient marksman; and thus become an important fighting unit in the defence of the Colony should such an unfortunate necessity arise. Although up to quite recently the appeal, or as it were "call to arms," was not very generously responded to, we have no hesitation in predicting that with the modification of the previously suggested age limit, that the number will very speedily be considerably augmented. The Governor has been able to place such facilities in the way of members to become efficient, that residents should rise en masse, and seize the happy occasion by the hand. It was pleasurable to note the acquiescence on the part of the gentlemen owning horses and ponies in the scheme for the formation of a limited Light Horse Squadron, and under the direction of that born horseman, the Hon. W. J. Gresson, the most useful work may be expected. One of the brightest announcements His Excellency was in a position to make, was that no less than sixty-six ladies had engaged themselves to undergo a course of study in first-aid to the injured, so that in the event of emergency, there need be no lack of competent nurses to minister to the wants of the wounded. For ourselves we wish the movement every success, and inaugurated under such happy auspices, we have little doubt, but that the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association, will stand out in the future as one of the most laudable institutions of which the Colony can boast.

### THE KOWLOON CUSTOMS.

(26th September.)

The most noteworthy fact in connection with the trade coming under the cognizance of the Kowloon Customs is that the revenue continues to decrease. Last year it was the smallest collection on record, and when, in February, Mr. J. R. Brazier, the Commissioner of Customs, sent in his annual report to the Statistical Department at Shanghai, the prospects for the present year were far from bright. The total collection from the stations of Taishan, Lintin, Samchun, Samun, Shauchung and Shatowkok, controlled by the Kowloon Customs, was Tls. 326,800, or a decrease of Tls. 29,276 on the figures of the previous year, which, compared with the revenue in 1896, amounting to Tls. 579,202, shows a remarkable falling off. It is explained that a fourth of the amount is duty and likin on opium, but one has to remember that, while the Kowloon Customs collects the likin and *ching-fee* on general imports for Canton at Taishan and Lintin the duty is payable at Canton, and all dues leviable on exports from that city or elsewhere are payable at the port of origin, and nothing but the very little cargo from neighbouring places pays at Taishan. With the exception of imports there has been a shrinkage under each duty heading, and Mr. Brazier ascribes this sole increase to the larger quantity of goods of the "sundry" order, chiefly kerosene oil, taken by other places than Canton. There is no doubt that the steadily declining revenue, during a number of years, has been contributed to by a series of droughts which, of course, arrests the advancement of all agricultural products and causes failures of the crops. The disturbed state of Kwangsi Province continues to have a direct influence on trade, not only at Kowloon, but at Canton and most of the ports of the West River, and until the authorities can impress upon the insurgents their determination to quell the rising there is little hope of better prospects for trade. Then, again, the old cry is heard of a fluctuating exchange, which, so long as China remains on her present unsatisfactory silver currency, will render transactions most difficult and perplexing. With the opening up of the district there is no reason why the customs returns at the Kowloon station should not take a change for the better. Kwangtung is a great consumer of foreign manufactures and has exceptional facilities for obtaining them which are not afforded many of the other provinces of China.

It is, therefore, somewhat surprising to find that, in 1903, under this head, there was a decrease of more than H.K. Tls. 5,000,000. In consequence of no rebate being given by the native customs at Canton, there is no advantage in shipping by junk, and as a result the decline in the amount of cotton yarn imported, which at one time was carried in quantities to over 200,000 piculs a year, has dwindled down to a few hundreds. So far during the present year the revenue shows a slight increase on the amount collected during the same period of 1903; but the conditions prevailing, when the report was written, not having shown any material alteration it is doubtful whether a satisfactory change will be brought up in the course of the next few months.

### KONGMOON.

(27th September.)

Within eighty miles of Hongkong is the prosperous treaty port of Kongmoon, opened to trade in March last, and already bearing testimony to the forethought of those officials who pressed for its inclusion in the list of ports on the West River. Situated in the Sanui district, one of the richest and most thickly populated in the province of Kwangsi, and between which and Hongkong passes a constant stream of passengers, Kongmoon is rapidly developing into an important exchange mart between the foreign ports of Hongkong and Macao, and the western portions of the province, with which it has excellent river and creek communication. It may be remembered that, seven months ago, an office of the Imperial Maritime Customs was opened there, and shipment and discharge of goods and passengers was authorised under the provisional rules for trade on the West River. Since then the port has been growing apace, and latest information, culled from the columns of the *North China Daily News*, is to the effect that a Wei-yuan has been sent there as a magistrate. This is a new departure as, not being a walled city it has never been ruled over by such an official, the people hitherto coming under the jurisdiction of the mandarin at Sanui. With its ever increasing volume of trade it has been judged necessary to send a special deputy, so that there may be no block in the business, as would probably happen if all were left to the magistrate of the Sanui city. Moreover, it is reported that the officials in Canton are constructing a new line of telegraph, which will connect Kongmoon directly with Canton and the Viceroy's yamen. It is not to be wondered at that this place is so flourishing, writes the Canton correspondent of our Northern contemporary, for it is both the receiving and the distributing centre for all the Hongkong trade, which has to do with that wide and rich district known in the neighbouring capital, as the "Four Cities." The revenue collected there last year, before coming under Treaty Port conditions, was some Hk. Tls. 8,500 better, or nearly twenty per cent, imports and exports sharing equally in the increase. From the Customs Gazette, for the period April-June last, it is seen what rapid strides the port has since made. In that period of 1902, the revenue collected, expressed in Haikuan taels, was 10,442, which during the same months of the following year had increased to 12,821, and from April to June last rose to the high figure of 22,235, completely absorbing the returns from Kunchuk, whose revenue was stated as nil. Its foreign trade amounted to 14,586 and the native to 7,451, the import duty under the former head realising some ten and a half thousand Haikuan taels and export close on three thousand. The tonnage entered was 182,995, represented by 739 vessels, and of these numbers no less than 114,658 tons, or 359 vessels, were foreign-going steamers. In all probability, the trade of the port could be dealt with quite as expeditiously with fewer vessels, but it seems that various companies have become imbued with the idea that the fabulous wealth of the supposed Kongmoon gold mine is shortly to be placed at their disposal, when those on the spot will come in for a full share of the trade which will of necessity arise. The first in the field may stand to benefit; but their will be a long and a tedious wait.

### COLONIAL FINANCE.

(1st October.)

The latest report on the revenue and expenditure of Hongkong, which covers the financial period from the 1st January to the 31st July, shows that the Island's advance towards greater prosperity is being steadily maintained. The revenue collected, exclusive of land sales, amounted to \$555,442.41, as against \$524,768.81 for the same period of the preceding year, or an increase of no less than \$30,673.60.

Added to this the profit derived from the sale of Crown lands, viz. \$242,347.15, a rapid and satisfactory increase is still further indicated. The estimated revenue for the whole of the current year is \$6,208,308, which, reckoned on the average basis of the seven months' collections, falls short by an amount, in round figures, of \$62,000. Licenses and internal revenue are responsible for an increase in the collections of \$874,172.42; court or office fees, payments for specific purposes, and reimbursements in aid, exceeded, the total for the same period last year by \$28,233.80; rent on government property, land and houses, and rent increased by \$43,453.49 and \$5,213.10, respectively. Compared with the total increase, including land sales, which amounted to \$1,071,807.45, we have a comparatively small decrease of \$555,442.41, made up as follows:—Light dues, \$573.57; post office, \$299,042.22; miscellaneous receipts, \$22,498.86, and water account, \$103,361.58. Satisfactory as the increases have been on the revenue side of the financial statement, the items of expenditure are also cause for gratification. The actual expenditure to the 31st July, including all the public works, amounted to \$3,594,713.56, as against \$3,049,192.18 expended during the same period of last year. This is largely to be accounted for by the additional outlay on public works, extraordinary, which shows an increase of \$465,129.29, or an expenditure of \$690,174.29, against \$225,044.64 for the same months of last year. Military expenditure, contribution to Imperial Government and expenses of volunteers have increased by upwards of \$188,403, while payments in connection with the Botanical and Afforestation Department have advanced to \$33,929.28, or \$17,387.91 beyond the expenditure for the corresponding period of last year. The total of decreases is \$150,227.67, the items comprising \$40,247 less in the Sanitary Department, \$21,380.07 in the Post Office and \$17,618.33 in the New Territory land court. Then follow police, fire brigade and gaol with a decrease of \$13,513.25. Pensions stand at \$10,815.21 less than they did when a similar comparative statement was made up last year, while the medical departments show a falling off of \$10,521.65, the Colonial Secretary's department of \$7,094.86, and the harbour's master's of \$6,974.61. The only item in connection with this decrease in the expenditure which seems to call for any comment is in relation to the disbursement in the sanitary department. For the last three or four years government has been doing its utmost to eradicate the plague, and every request that has been put forward by the Board with a view, in the opinion of the members, of increasing its efficiency and the means of combating the epidemic has been granted by it. The large increase in expenditure, which has of late appeared in the financial statements, under the sanitary department, has been largely due to the recommendations of the experts, which had been approved by the Government, and the most important of which was that a permanent plague staff should be appointed quite distinct from the ordinary staff of sanitary inspectors. As more is being learned year by year of the most effective method of ridding the Colony of the epidemic it should follow that, in course of time, the revenue set aside for the purpose of fighting the scourge ought gradually to decrease as the plague is diminished in severity. With the authorities must rest the determination of a difficult question involving many serious issues. To partially suspend sanitary measures may entail grave consequences. Plague is being specially studied by several of our medical officers, and we may rely upon them doing their best in the interests of the Colony and of the profession at large.

Added to this the profit derived from the sale of Crown lands, viz. \$242,347.15, a rapid and satisfactory increase is still further indicated. The estimated revenue for the whole of the current year is \$6,208,308, which, reckoned on the average basis of the seven months' collections, falls short by an amount, in round figures, of \$62,000. Licenses and internal revenue are responsible for an increase in the collections of \$874,172.42; court or office fees, payments for specific purposes, and reimbursements in aid, exceeded, the total for the same period last year by \$28,233.80; rent on government property, land and houses, and rent increased by \$43,453.49 and \$5,213.10, respectively. Compared with the total increase, including land sales, which amounted to \$1,071,807.45, we have a comparatively small decrease of \$555,442.41, made up as follows:—Light dues, \$573.57; post office, \$299,042.22; miscellaneous receipts, \$22,498.86, and water account, \$103,361.58. Satisfactory as the increases have been on the revenue side of the financial statement, the items of expenditure are also cause for gratification. The actual expenditure to the 31st July, including all the public works, amounted to \$3,594,713.56, as against \$3,049,192.18 expended during the same period of last year. This is largely to be accounted for by the additional outlay on public works, extraordinary, which shows an increase of \$465,129.29, or an expenditure of \$690,174.29, against \$225,044.64 for the same months of last year. Military expenditure, contribution to Imperial Government and expenses of volunteers have increased by upwards of \$188,403, while payments in connection with the Botanical and Afforestation Department have advanced to \$33,929.28, or \$17,387.91 beyond the expenditure for the corresponding period of last year. The total of decreases is \$150,227.67, the items comprising \$40,247 less in the Sanitary Department, \$21,380.07 in the Post Office and \$17,618.33 in the New Territory land court. Then follow police, fire brigade and gaol with a decrease of \$13,513.25. Pensions stand at \$10,815.21 less than they did when a similar comparative statement was made up last year, while the medical departments show a falling off of \$10,521.65, the Colonial Secretary's department of \$7,094.86, and the harbour's master's of \$6,974.61. The only item in connection with this decrease in the expenditure which seems to call for any comment is in relation to the disbursement in the sanitary department. For the last three or four years government has been doing its utmost to eradicate the plague, and every request that has been put forward by the Board with a view, in the opinion of the members, of increasing its efficiency and the means of combating the epidemic has been granted by it. The large increase in expenditure, which has of late appeared in the financial statements, under the sanitary department, has been largely due to the recommendations of the experts, which had been approved by the Government, and the most important of which was that a permanent plague staff should be appointed quite distinct from the ordinary staff of sanitary inspectors. As more is being learned year by year of the most effective method of ridding the Colony of the epidemic it should follow that, in course of time, the revenue set aside for the purpose of fighting the scourge ought gradually to decrease as the plague is diminished in severity. With the authorities must rest the determination of a difficult question involving many serious issues. To partially suspend sanitary measures may entail grave consequences. Plague is being specially studied by several of our medical officers, and we may rely upon them doing their best in the interests of the Colony and of the profession at large.

### TELEGRAMS.

#### FARNHAM BOYDS.

#### THE SCHEME ACCEPTED.

BY SHAREHOLDERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, 26th September, 8.5 p.m.

At the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in Messrs. S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., held at Hongkong, this evening, the proposal which had been made to purchase the Company's property and undertake the same was considered and ultimately accepted.

### CANTON CONFLAGRATION.

#### NOW SUBSIDED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CANTON, 28th Sept., 4 p.m.

The fire at the godowns of Messrs. Arnold Karberg & Co., in the Back Road, has now subsided.

Eighteen thousand tins of oil and a hundred tins of gasoline were destroyed.

### BLUEJACKETS AT CANTON.

#### DROWN A CHINAMAN.

It is announced that the Consular inquiry into the circumstances attending the drowning of a Chinaman, by American bluejackets, has resulted in the acceptance of compensation by the relatives of the deceased.

[A full account of the occurrence is reported in another column of this issue.—Ed., J.A. 7.]

### THE WAR.

#### LIAOYANG ON THE DAY OF OCCUPATION.

#### CITY OF DEAD AND DESTRUCTION.

The *Mainichi* correspondent with the Second Army Corps under General Oku thus describes the scene at Liaoyang immediately after its capture by the Japanese:—"I was in Liaoyang on the very day of the conclusion of the fighting. The area of the new city of Liaoyang is about five miles square, extending on both sides of the railway station. Proceeding from the direction of Yukash, Susan Hill, the scene of the bloodiest battle, stands out high against the sky on the right, the railway station being on the left. I found two lines of trenches about 18 feet wide in proximity to the railway station. About two *chi* further on barbed-wire netting was laid out in ten and twenty folds like a spider's web. This netting had entrapped and killed a number of our brave men. Under the nets were pits 20 to 30 feet deep, behind which were fences. The strength of the defences was much greater than that of those at Nanshan or Telissu, and they show what importance the Russians attached to Liaoyang. When the auxiliary defence works arrive at such perfection, they indicate the strength of the main works. Near the barbed wire dead men and horses were strewn. Here a Japanese soldier was prostrate and there a Russian lay prone. Here a Japanese in the death grips with a Russian, the two stabbing at each other with their bayonets. Dead bodies of men and horses were lying at every step, horrible with coagulated blood, and already emitting a very offensive odour. Rifles, bayonets, boots, and caps were strewn at random in almost innumerable number, speaking eloquently of the recent battle. Walking further on, I found lines of breast works, under the protection of which the Russians had poured a deadly fire. Behind these works, an immense number of rifle cartridges was found, left by the Russians in their hasty retreat.

The eminence behind the extensive breast-works was the Russian artillery position, covered by three lines, each fort connected by roads with the others. These forts are covered with strong timber 8 or 9 inches thick, over which sand bags are laid. The manner in which the forts are protected appears rather absurd than strong. One of our officers exclaimed: "The works of defence constructed at the instigation of the God of Cowardice are admirable!" Signs of the confusion of the enemy were apparent. Black bread, Indian corn, coats and trousers, papers, &c., were strewn all over the forts.

About a quarter of a mile further on is the Russian quarter of Liaoyang, in front of the Western gate. Here the houses are poorly constructed, being mostly white plastered. Their number is about 4,000. Fire was still raging, black smoke almost entirely covering the city; and the Japanese soldiers and Chinese coolies were kept active in extinguishing the flames. Flour, fodder, &c., were burning in heaps here and there.

The Liaoyang station is the most extensive of all the stations in Manchuria I have seen so far. The engine shed is divided into 16 sections, each connected with the main line by rails. The magnitude of this Russian work is truly remarkable. The platform is so extensive that hundreds of thousands of men and vast quantities of goods can be disposed of at one time. There are about a hundred buildings in the station compound, all several stories high, and the appearance of the whole is very impressive. The field of Manchuria is vast, and the Russian plan of work is constructed on similar lines. Japanese flags are now flying on these buildings. There is a fine bungalow beyond the line of store-houses to the east of the station. This was the official residence of General Kuropatkin. There is a large carefully-tended garden, and the house contains eight or nine rooms, still partly furnished. The store-houses are full of artillery ammunition, barbed wire, rifles, pickaxes, and other articles."

### THE AMMUNITION CORPS ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

#### DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED AND OVERCOME.

The correspondent of the *Mainichi* with the Second Army Corps, describing the difficulties and hardships experienced by the ammunition corps during the fighting at Liaoyang, says:—"These corps encountered not less hardship and privation than the combatants themselves, and their services fully merit special record. Continuing, the correspondent says:—

"The third artillery ammunition corps of the Ogawa column, which formed the third train in the order of march, specially distinguished itself by hard labour. This corps surmounted all difficulties and surpassed all other corps on the march, and was the first to deliver its supply of ammunition to the artillery at the position occupied. At about 11:30 o'clock on the night of August 20th the third artillery ammunition corps received orders from Lieut.-Colonel (in command of the Ammunition Corps) to march to Hokkido on the following day,

starting at 7 o'clock in the morning. The corps left its quarters according to the order, but after proceeding about four miles the road became very bad, the carts sinking deep in mud. The land here is low-lying, and the absence of drainage transforms the district into a swamp. The clayey soil greatly taxed the horses, which soon became exhausted. After an hour's rest to refresh the horses, an order was received to push on in haste. It was 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Cannonading had already been opened, and the want of ammunition made it imperative for them to go on. The men struggled forward, but the further they advanced the worse the road became, and the line of march got out of order, some of the carts being immovable. In this predicament the sun set. This was followed by a heavy fall of rain, and the night became so dark that nothing could be seen. Cannonading was still in progress. The corps pressed on with desperate energy and at last the men arrived at a stream, which blocked their way. It was now impossible for them either to advance or retreat, and there they spent the night under torrents of rain, men and horses knee-deep in water and mud. At daylight on the 31st, the corps resumed the march, and at last reached the main road, which was found impassable. A by-road was discovered, but this was little better than the rest intersected with mud holes three feet deep. Minze stinks were laid on the road and the men made some progress, but continually carts were overturned and horses fell. At length the head of the line reached the first place of destination, Hakkibo, at 7:30 o'clock, in the afternoon, having spent about seven hours in marching a mile and a quarter. All felt much relieved, but Lieutenant Ota, in command of the corps, was determined to complete the march and press on to Daichokatai by way of Jokoho. At 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 1st instant, half the corps proceeded to Shichinai, one company to Daichokatai, and another company to the artillery position, and delivered the munition supplies. The corps then repaired to the ammunition store at Shichinai, and obtained fresh supplies, joining the main force at about 6 o'clock on the evening of the 2nd instant. The distance between Yokohama and Daichokatai is only about 13 miles, but the corps took almost three days and nights to cover it, and during this time no one had the chance to sleep. They were also short of food. One day the men worked and fasted, and another day their only food was raw potatoes. During the journey a number of horses died from exhaustion. The men had to take off their boots or waraji and walk with bare feet, with the result that the feet of many were in a very bad condition."

### THE SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR.

#### A RUSSIAN REPORT.

While the operations at Port Arthur are carefully concealed from the public by the Japanese authorities, this policy rather encourages than otherwise; the circulation of continuous reports, alleging enormous losses on the part of the besiegers. Abroad, the keenest interest is felt in the struggle that is now going on as it has done for months past, but nothing is really known of the true position. The following, of many reports published abroad, is supplied by a Russian correspondent of the *Associated Press*.

With each additional report from Port Arthur wonder increases, both at the persistence of the Japanese attack and the heroic stubbornness of the defenders of the fortress. The Japanese are literally throwing away thousands of lives, in the hope of shaking the courage of the Russian troops.

There were five desperate assaults on Green Hills on July 25th, the Japanese returning each time with apparently inexhaustible reinforcements. On the final assault, however, the Japanese broke badly, throwing away their guns, cartridge boxes, and even their boots, to facilitate their flight, and leaving 7,000 dead or wounded.

The assault on Green Hills was repeated on July 27th, and there were frequent hand-to-hand encounters.

The assaults of July 28th and July 29th, on the Wolf Hills, were not followed up, the Japanese being too severely shaken. We evacuated Wolf Hills chiefly for strategic reasons, as the hills made the line of defence too long to effectively withstand the furious attacks of the Japanese.

The assault of July 30th was made in the dark of night, in the hope of surprising the Russians. Sixty thousand men were hurled against our 13,000, but we drove them back again and again at the point of the bayonet. It was another Shikpa Pass. The Japanese poured in fresh battalions, and the slopes, covered with the dead and the dying, literally ran with blood. Our Thirteenth Regiment was forced from its position, but the Fourteenth Regiment came up, and with the bayonet again dislodged the victors.

As near as can be ascertained, this assault cost the Japanese 10,000 men. The Japanese losses since the siege began have been 28,000 men. The explosion of one mine wiped out 5,000. This was an awful sight. A volcano of stones dismembered the bodies of the soldiers, while the sky was lit up with a purple glare and the mud walls of the Chinese village were thrown down by the shock. After this fight General Stoessel collected 20,000 Japanese rifles.

The Japanese installed twenty siege guns on the Wolf Hills August 8th—four of these are 12-inch guns. They have not yet reached our shore batteries, which are still out of range, but they have damaged the dry dock and the railway station.

The Japanese are mapping the town by sections for the purpose of bombarding, and they are assisted in this task by a Chinese engineer who recently deserted to them.

The Japanese fire an average of 800 shells daily and they keep up their fire both day and night.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

### PORT ARTHUR NEWS.

Seven junks from Port Arthur arrived Friday and Saturday, one coming in Friday night and six Saturday morning, says the *Chefoo Daily News* of 18th inst. Two of them are large Tientsin vessels which have been detained in the harbour at Port Arthur since February. They were released a few days ago, and their crews given permission to depart.

The stereotyped phrase "very little information" will about fit what the passengers have to divulge. One of them, a rather select specimen of rich sea-coolie, for such he is claimed to have been during his three years' stay in Port



Arthur, stated that he had helped bury the dead on both sides, previous to, and at about the time of his departure. Despite his lowly calling, he was able to maintain an interesting conversation, through an interpreter, for over half an hour. His information, however, was merely confirmatory of what has been published many times.

He was asked if he could form any estimate of the number of dead buried by the Chinese with whom he had worked. He could not specify, but said that he had helped carry away "many, very many," and that at the fortifications where he assisted, the Japanese losses were three or four times as great as those of the Russians. He had been engaged, the greater portion of time he was employed in this work, in removing the bodies of Japanese who fell in the attempted storming of the forts.

He was asked for an explanation of the heavy losses with which he asserted the attacking forces met, and his reply was interesting. The Russians had impressed him, with many other Chinese, to remove the bodies of Japanese soldiers strewn about within close range and under cover of the forts, the continuous firing having compelled inattention to the dead for so long a time that the corpses were decomposing, and it had become necessary to dispose of them even under fire.

On one occasion, while at this work, an assault was made which compelled the party to retreat to the fort. He witnessed the ensuing onslaught from behind a parapet, and noticed that the Japanese, who came on rapidly and in close formation, as they approached the works threw aside their rifles and dashed at the enemy's cover, their only weapons being the knives which he says the infantry always carries. Those who succeeded in reaching the fortifications, and there were many of them, were met with Russian bayonets and fell, unable to oppose the intrenched enemy successfully. The Russians at this particular place also operated one machine gun with which many of the advancing foe were mowed down long before the men reached the point of hand to hand encounters. The soldiers of the assaulting force were stripped to the waist.

[From the Universal Gazette.]  
PORT ARTHUR SQUADRON TO ATTEMPT A SORTIE.  
Chefoo, 20th September.  
The Russian Port Arthur Squadron, owing to an order from home authorities to try to effect a sortie, will attempt to break out either on the 22nd or the 23rd. This story was told by a Chinese refugee from Port Arthur.

JAPANESE SUCCESS AT PORT ARTHUR.  
Chefoo, 20th September.  
The general attack upon Port Arthur on the land side again commenced at 6 a.m. of the 19th instant when the Japanese attacked three important positions held by the Russians. The *Hetani* and *Saiten*, Japanese shallow draft gunboats, having guns of large calibre, joined in the attack on the above mentioned dates from three important positions from the sea side. The mode of attack is not continuous but with intermittent fire.

RUSSIANS REPULSED NEAR MUKDEN.  
Tokio, 20th September.  
According to authentic information it is reported that on the 18th instant, the 56th Battalion of the Russian army made a counter attack at Mantushu on the Mukden road upon a certain Japanese position but owing to the determined resistance shown by the Japanese the Russians were repulsed with no small casualties.

Later.  
The Asahi's correspondent at the front has wired that the Russians at the south of the Hun river, a mixed detachment, appeared in front of the Japanese advance guards at the Yentai Railway station on the left of Pingiatu and reached about 60 metres from the railway station. They fired ten times with three guns and went away. At Shihliho and at Shuantaitu skirmishes between scouting parties took place. At noon of the 17th the Russians attacked Pingiatu, but were repulsed by the Japanese with over 50 casualties.

[From the Tung Wen Hu Pao.]  
MANY RUSSIANS SURRENDER.  
Chefoo, 20th September.  
Both land and naval forces of the Japanese now investing Port Arthur are making strict search for blockade runners. This has caused a scarcity of provisions and many Russians are surrendering to the Japanese daily.

SKIRMISHES NEAR YENTAI.  
Tokio, 20th September.  
On the 16th and 17th instant the enemy appeared before our advance post at Pingiatu and at Yentai but were repulsed. The enemy occupy a line from Shihliho to Shuantaitu and frequent skirmishes take place. On the 17th instant the enemy's mounted and field artillery attacked Pingiatu but were repulsed at 3 p.m. leaving four killed and wounded on the field. Next morning (18th) the enemy at Hailutai retreated towards Tajensha. Five battalions of the enemy made a counter attack upon Fangiatu near Yumengtu hill on the night of the 18th but were repulsed with heavy losses.

(From the Sin Wan Pao.)  
Chinchow, 20th September.  
On the 17th a Russian detachment made a counter attack upon the Japanese at Panchiao-pao south of Mukden to attempt a dash upon Liaoyang but was repulsed with many casualties.

PORT ARTHUR.  
A STRANGE STORY.  
28th ult.

A remarkable story of the position of Port Arthur comes from Chefoo, and is communicated to us by the *Anki*. On Saturday night several foreigners arrived at Chefoo from Port Arthur. Among them was a lady, the wife of a Russian naval captain, and two Russian army officers. The latter crossed to Port Arthur some fifteen days ago from Chefoo with dispatches from General Kuropatkin for General Stoessel, and they returned safely to Chefoo with documents weighing about a hundred pounds destined for the Commander-in-Chief. According to one of these officers the fighting at Port Arthur has reached an unprecedented character. There appears to have been a misunderstanding between the conflicting armies with regard to the use of the Red Cross and white flag, and now the display of such flags is useless as a means either of protection or deception and when such flags are displayed firing is never suspended. In one action last month says the officer, six hundred Japanese who advanced to assault a position found themselves unable to retreat. They displayed handkerchiefs and otherwise indicated their wish to surrender, but their signs were ignored, and they were fired upon until all were dead. Neither side will suspend fire for the ambulance corps which ventures to pick up the dead and wounded. The consequence is that the dead are heaped in piles within fifteen paces of the forts, and cannot be taken away. The decaying corpses are giving off foul odours, and the Russians are compelled to fight from the forts back by with

clothes soaked in camphor oil over their nostrils. It is generally believed at Port Arthur that the Japanese will massacre what remains of their enemy when they make an entrance to the fortress. General Stoessel has issued instructions to officers and men to fight to the last, declaring that the horrible feeling on both sides is so great that the Japanese officers may be powerless to prevent their men from committing massacre if the defence fails. The officer reports that there is no beef or mutton in the fortress, only horseflesh and tinned meats. There are still three hundred women at Port Arthur who have refused. General Stoessel's offer of safe conduct from the invested stronghold. Many of the Russians are using rifles taken from the Japanese.

A Chinese arriving at Chefoo from Pigeon Bay reports that on the 8th, 9th, and 10th inst., the Japanese made a sustained attack, and captured the fort on a hill east of Electric Hill and the dock. The Russians were trying hard to recapture the fort, but the Japanese were successfully resisting, and repairing it. Admiral Togo continuously bombarded the fort, and his shells had done damage in the dockyard. Electric mines were laid round the dockyard and other works with the object of blowing up the Japanese when they entered the city.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

FOREIGN OFFICERS MISSING.  
Captain-Lieutenant von Gilgenheim, of the German Navy, whose mysterious disappearance after his departure in a junk from Port Arthur, has caused a reward to be offered for information of his whereabouts, was not alone in the junk which carried him out. A French newspaper correspondent and artist, Mr. Marcel Smet van Lerbeghe, now stopping at the Beach Hotel, Chefoo, is authority for the statement that the vessel carried Lieutenant de Cuverville, a French military attaché who had been in Port Arthur with the representatives of other nations.

Lieutenant de Cuverville has also disappeared, says the *Chefoo Daily News*, and it begins to look as if they have both met with a mishap, possibly sacrificing their lives. Just a month has passed since their junk set sail, and the probabilities are strongly against any other explanation than that they have met an untimely fate. They would have easy and comparatively quick means of communication with Chinese ports, had they been shipwrecked and thrown safely upon any portion of the Korean, Manchurian or China coast, or the islands in the vicinity. Had they been taken in hand by the Japanese, some word would have been received from them before this.

A MINE EXPLOSION.  
The vernacular papers publish an account of the discovery of certain mines at the rear of Port Arthur which unfortunately resulted in the death of Captain Murakami. According to the *Kobe Chronicle*, it appears that at 10 o'clock on the morning of August 9th Captain Kurakami of the Engineers, accompanied by an interpreter and two men, commenced a search for mines on a certain elevation. It had been accidentally discovered that the hill was mined. Captain Murakami had been warned from the man of the house where he was lodging that the farmer's son had gone up the hill to feed his horse and had been killed by a mine. On hearing this Captain Murakami immediately went in search of the mines, which were easily traced. An electric battery was soon discovered, and the fuse being cut, the officer proceeded to unearth the mines. Two of them were safely dug out, but he was unconscious of the existence of the existence of another electric battery. Captain Murakami was unearthing the third mine when it exploded with great force. The interpreter and the two men were covered with sand, but escaped unhurt. After the smoke had cleared, the interpreter and men searched for the officer, but in vain. The news was conveyed to the company and a search party was organised. A little smoke was seen on the upper part of the hill, and here Captain Murakami's dead body was found mutilated and charred. The mines, discovered by the unfortunate Captain, are of a new style, and of all the mines laid by the Russians so far discovered are the most skillfully made. Two electric batteries were placed, and five mines were connected with one and three with the other. They were so arranged that when one set exploded and the intended victims escaped to the other side, the other set would also explode. The mines discovered are made in the same way as the mechanical mine, but the mechanism is much more ingenious in comparison with those previously found, which were all of a primitive type. The troops were saved from being entrapped by the mines, but at the cost of a valuable officer's life. The mechanism of the mines found by Captain Murakami were taken to Tokyo by the Imperial messengers for the inspection of the Emperor.

WITH THE VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON.  
SCENES ON THE VESSELS DURING THE BATTLE.  
A special dispatch to the *San Francisco Chronicle* from Vladivostok dated August 21st gives the first detailed account from the Russian side of the memorable encounter with the Kamimura Squadron off Tushima. The account reads as follows:—  
The *Gromovoi* and the *Rossia* present shattered appearances. Their smokestacks show great rents, while the masts, bridges, and ventilators look like sieves and there are marks of battle everywhere. Guns are dismantled, boats shattered, and there are enormous holes in the cruisers' hulls through which a man could easily pass. Many of the cabins were completely wrecked.  
Some of the Japanese shells performed queer action. On the *Rossia* a shell burst in a clothes cupboard. Garments therein were torn to shreds, but a mirror was not scratched. Photographs and knickknacks on a writing table nearby were not disturbed. In another part of the cruiser the walls were blackened by the smoke of a fierce fire, in which eight men were burned alive, yet an aimantide on the wall was not even scorched. Aboard the *Gromovoi* a shell entered the wardroom and wrecked the furniture, but a parrot cage was untouched.  
All the officers are full of praise for the coolness and bravery of the men who died in the battle without a murmur. Comrades took their places without awaiting orders. It was deadly work on the upper deck, where the gunners were without protection and shells striking, bursting into a thousand fragments killing and wounding men until the deck became a veritable shambles—strewn with dead and dying and slippery with blood. Not a single gunner protected by casemates lost his life. The value of protective armour was demonstrated whenever shots struck the armoured portion of the vessel.  
Many deeds of heroism were displayed during the five-hour battle, but the greatest praise of all belongs to Captain Dabich of the *Gromovoi* who remained at his post on the bridge from the beginning to the end of the fight. When wounded in the back he persisted in resuming command directly the wound had been dressed but yielding to the entreaties of his officers, he sought

shelter in the conning tower. No sooner had he entered than a shell struck the foot of the tower, glancing upward to the overhanging cover and entered through the poop hole killing a Lieutenant and two quartermasters, wounding two Lieutenants and again wounding Captain Dabich in the head and breast. Not a single man in the tower escaped. There being no one to steer the ship, the Captain, severely wounded though he was, dragged himself to the wheel and managed it until another quartermaster had been summoned.  
Subsequently learning that the men were depressed by the fact that he had been wounded a second time, the Captain insisted, after the second dressing, on being supported along the decks to the casemates, encouraging the sailors, saying:  
"I am alive, brothers. Go on smashing the Japanese."  
When Captain Andreieff of the *Rossia* ascertained that only three out of her twenty big guns could be fired, he coolly gave orders to get explosives in readiness to sink the ship. Captain Andreieff is usually nervous, but in battle he was cool as a cucumber. When not giving orders he was cheerfully conversing with the gunners at their stations.  
Captain Berinsky was killed by a splinter which struck him on the head at the outset of the fight.  
Lieutenant Molas also distinguished himself. A shell entered the compartment where he was directing the fire and set fire to the deck on which a number of charges were standing. Then came an eight-inch shell which scattered the charges and caused a terrific explosion, throwing the men in every direction and hurling Lieutenant Molas on the upper deck. Fortunately he fell on a heap of dead bodies and escaped with severe bruises. Dense fire and smoke were then pouring out of the compartment, but Lieutenant Molas did not hesitate for a moment. Calling for volunteers, he plunged headlong into the flaming compartment and succeeded in putting out the fire. Another officer, followed by a number of sailors, brought a hose and played water upon Lieutenant Molas and his men while they were removing the unexploded charges regardless of the fact that they might have exploded at any minute in their hands. Only one of the dead was brought back—Captain Berinsky of the *Rossia*. All the others who were killed were buried at sea, a farewell salute being fired as the bodies were slid over the ship's side.  
The death of Lieutenant Brash of the cruiser *Gromovoi* is reported to have been particularly tragic. He was hurled from the bridge of the cruiser by the explosion of a shell. Although mortally wounded, the Lieutenant pulled himself together and continued to issue orders and encourage the men until he was removed by the same shell continued doing his duty and did not report to the surgeons for treatment until the next day.  
Repairs to the cruisers *Rossia* and *Gromovoi* were proceeding rapidly when the ship left. It was believed it would be possible to complete them without docking the vessels, and that they would therefore take a comparatively short time. There is a large reserve of naval guns and officers and men at Vladivostok for the *Sil'erian* reserve to fill up the places of those who were killed or wounded in the fight with Vice-Admiral Kamimura's squadron.

BL CAKE RUNNERS.  
Chefoo, 21st September.  
On the 15th August the Norwegian steamer *Union* stranded on an uncharted reef near Tachiatso of the Hiaofoo group. The steamer with provisions aboard, whose agent is a German firm, was suspected of being one of the Port Arthur blockade runners; and the provisions aboard her are being removed on native junks and it is believed that three junks have already been successful in reaching Port Arthur from Hiaofoo. A steamer called the *Yentai*, whose agent is also the German firm which is the agent of the *Union*, is frequenting the neighbourhood of Hiaofoo to watch the movements of the Japanese torpedo boats which are on blockade duty, and wherever there is a chance to break through the blockade the steamer gives signals to the junks at Tachiatso. It is also suspected that the steamer is carrying a secret messenger, mail matters, etc. for the Russian garrison at Port Arthur and the Japanese blockading fleet have now specially sent a guardship to watch the steamer.

MOVEMENT OF THE JAPANESE ARMY.  
Since the occupation of Liaoyang the Japanese army has been preparing for attacking Mukden. The Russians are also defending their positions at the north of Liaoyang. A large Russian force is stationed along the railway station outside the western Customs of Mukden and the advance posts are near Yentai, about 45 li north of Liaoyang.  
The Japanese advance at ports are in the vicinity of Ni kao-pu at the north of Liaoyang. Two big batteries are about a distance of twenty Chinese li apart. There are daily skirmishes and the Japanese are in high martial spirits and the Russians are also confident in their defence. The Japanese commander-in-chief has engaged a certain number of Chinese in order to learn the Russian movements for attacking the Russian positions. A Chinese named Li has written to the Japanese army to the effect that the main force of the Russian army are now along the railway south and north of Mukden and mentioned the number of guns and amount of ammunition and then compared the ability of each of the generals of the Russian army and also the other details necessary. Then this Chinese stated that if all he said be accepted as true he was quite willing to lead the Japanese to take Mukden and that he could prophesy the date of the fall of the city of Mukden. The matter had been referred to General Oku who is now at Liaoyang. And the Chinese man has been sent to the General also.—*Universal Gazette*.

WORK FOR THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS.  
THE GOVERNMENT'S REGULATIONS.  
29th ult.

For some little time past the Government has been considering the advisability of providing work for the prisoners of war—empowered by The Hague Convention—and regulations have now been adopted with this object by the Minister for War. The regulations are published in the *Official Gazette*, and are as follows:—  
1.—Prisoners of war may be employed to work for the Government and public bodies, corporations and individuals, according to their personal status, rank, and acquirements. Officers of work at their own discretion.  
2.—Prisoners of war will be allowed to labour in their own interest in addition to the work prescribed in the preceding article.  
3.—No excessive work shall be imposed on prisoners of war. The work must be of such a nature as not to affect their military and social status at home, and must have no direct relation to the operations of the campaign against their own country.

4.—When prisoners of war are employed outside their house of detention, regulations for their control as circumstances may require shall be adopted, in addition to the provisions of Article 6 of the regulations relating to the treatment of prisoners of war. The approval of the Minister for War must be obtained.  
5.—When application has been made by a Government or public office, corporation, or private individual for the services of men, the commander of the garrison having jurisdiction over prisoners of war shall arrange the nature of the work, place of work, working hours and wages, and obtain the approval of the Minister for War. The wages of prisoners employed on Government work shall be 7 sen per day for non-commissioned officers and others of similar rank, and 4 sen for each private.  
6.—The commander of the garrison shall place in charge of the paymaster of the house of detention the wages to be paid to prisoners, as well as their earnings derived from work as permitted under Article 6 of these regulations. Prisoners' earnings, exclusive of the wages paid by Government, shall be subject to the deduction of a certain percentage which shall be paid to the State Treasury as compensation for the expenditure necessary for the maintenance of prisoners of war. The sum to be so paid shall be determined according to circumstances.  
7.—The money taken charge of as specified in the preceding article shall be entered in the books, a separate account for each prisoner being kept, and shall be paid out according to the instructions of the commander of the garrison.  
8.—The money taken charge of by the paymaster as provided for in Article 6 of these regulations shall be regarded as the income of prisoners, and shall be spent for the purchase of articles desired by prisoners, or for mitigating the hardships of their lives, and the surplus, if any, shall be either placed at the disposal of each prisoner or handed over to him when he returns home, as the commander of the garrison thinks fit.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

THE LIAOYANG BATTLE.  
GENERAL NODZU'S REPORT.  
The following dispatch from the Commander of the Central Army, being an account of that body's fighting on September 3rd and 4th, was published by the Imperial Headquarters on 14th inst.:—  
"At 6 o'clock on the morning of September 3rd, the army resumed the attack on the Russian position at the southern extreme of Liaoyang. The enemy's fire had not abated late in the afternoon, but our artillery ammunition had run short, and we had little prospect of getting an immediate supply. To remain longer exposed to the fire of over fifty guns at short range was only to increase our casualties. The column therefore charged at the point of the bayonet at 6 o'clock against the fort on Yui-fan-yo, where the Russian fire was weaker than from other positions. The left column had approached close to the Russian forts, and repeatedly sought a suitable place for making a charge, but without result.  
THE FIRE OF HEAVY MACHINE GUNS (the Russian artillery in the vicinity of Chen-jian-zui) did not abate, and we had no opportunity for making a charge. On observing the right column charge, the left column also charged on a parallel line. The centre body and the left wing of the right column pressed hard towards the fort, breaking through several lines of auxiliary defence works and rushing over the dead lying in large numbers. This was done under severe artillery fire from the enemy. At about 7.30 in the evening the 20th Infantry carried a redoubt on the east of Yui-fan-yo, followed by a battalion of infantry on the left wing. The regiment rushed the redoubt from the western side. The left wing of the column, which was compelled to halt for a while, 100 metres in front of the enemy, on account of the exceptionally stubborn resistance, carried the fort after sunset. The central force was fired at by the Russians after the fort had been carried, the Russians being entrenched behind some outworks, and the Japanese were compelled to troop until twenty minutes past ten, when the troops advanced southwards and occupied the whole of the fort and there spent the night.  
The left column advanced from the northern extreme of Chen-jian-zui, but as the enemy's artillery and rifle fire had not slackened it could not keep abreast of the advance of the right column. At about 12.30 (midnight) the column strenuously pressed forward, and carried the whole line of forts, after which a detachment was sent in pursuit of the enemy while the column occupied the district north of Liaoyang.  
The casualties of the army on the 3rd instant are still in course of investigation, but so far as ascertained the casualties of the right column amount to about 3,000, and the left column to from seven to eight hundred.  
The operations of the 20th Regiment, which made a most courageous charge, are specially mentioned as follows:—This regiment had lost its Commander, and a battalion Commander was lost in the battle at An-shan-tien, while the Commanders of two battalions in the fighting near Ujigao were killed. On the 2nd instant, the regiment lost its new Commander and also another battalion Commander. Thus having lost all its officers, Major-General Marui took command. The action by which the regiment has specially distinguished itself is the charge it made on the 3rd instant. As the men in the first line dropped by the enemy's fire, the place was filled by the reserve, but at last under a terrible fire the regiment began to waver. Captain Egami took command of the regiment, and bearing the regimental colours with his company dashed boldly to the front of the fighting line. This encouraged the regiment, which again pressed forward and repeatedly broke through defence works. Finally the men carried the fort, and signalled their victory by a hoarse 'Banzai' for the Emperor. The regiment paid dearly for its bravery. One of the battalions lost all its officers, and corporals had to take command of companies, while one company was reduced to some fourteen or fifteen men.  
It is impossible as yet to make precise returns of the casualties suffered by the Central Army, but this regiment alone (from about 3,000) was reduced to 1,200 or 1,300 men.  
Despite our fatigued condition, a detachment was sent from the army to the eastern extreme of Liaoyang in pursuit of the enemy immediately after dawn on the 4th. All the bridges having been destroyed the army could not cross the Taitze River on that day."

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.  
24th ult.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the above Company was held at the Bank, at noon to-day, for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at the last general meeting with regard to the reduction of the Company's capital.  
Mr. J. Focke presided, and there were also present Messrs. G. C. Moxon and Kwong Kong Koh (Directors), G. W. F. Playfair (Manager), H. Plockney, E. W. Terry, G. H. Pott, Mr.

Chit Mi, Fung Wa Chur, Secretary of the Man On Insurance Company, Chun Hee, Fung Hoi, Wook Yik Tai, and Wai Wee Shang.

The Manager having read the notice calling the meeting,  
The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—Before putting the resolution I would again submit to you as I did at the meeting of 3rd September, the statement of assets and liabilities as on 31st December 1903, drawn up so as to give effect to the proposed reduction of capital. I may mention that we hold proxies for 13,667 ordinary and 281 founders, and against 88 ordinary and 49 founders. If there are no questions to ask then I will propose as follows:—  
"That the capital of the company be reduced from £1,000,000, divided into 750 shares of £1 each (founders' shares), and 99,925 shares of £10 each (ordinary shares), to £699,475, divided into 699,475 shares of £1 each; and that such reduction be effected by 'writing off the whole amount paid or credited as paid on each of the 750 shares of £1 each and cancelling those shares, and by 'writing off £3 per share, part of the sum of £8 per share which 'has been paid or credited as paid on the 49,153 shares of £10 'each which have been issued, and by reducing each of the 99,925 'shares of £10 each to a share of £7."

Mr. E. W. Terry seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.  
This concluded the business of the meeting.

THE HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.  
ANNUAL MEETING.  
29th ult.

The annual meeting of the members of the Hongkong Football Club, was held last evening at the Hongkong Hotel, in the presence of a goodly muster.  
Dr. J. M. Atkinson presided, and in opening the meeting said that the published report and accounts showed that the Club was in a sound position financially, for the balance this year was \$447.10 as against \$335 last year. The record of matches played was about equal. At Rugby ten matches were won and nine lost, whilst at Association seven were won and six lost. In his opinion the Club was unlucky in being knocked out in the Shield Competition so early in the game. In order to atone for the past, there must be more practice (Hear, hear).  
He had to announce the fact that he was leaving the Colony early next year, and it would be necessary to appoint a new President. He would suggest that they could not do better than ask Mr. G. C. Master to undertake the post, for he was a man who took a keen interest in the game, and all recognised in him an enthusiastic lover of sport in any form.  
In conclusion, Dr. Atkinson proposed that Mr. Master be elected President, remarking that he was one of the oldest members of the Club.  
Mr. H. C. Sandford seconded, and the motion was carried.

OFFICERS.  
The meeting then proceeded to the election of office bearers for the ensuing year. Mr. H. C. Sandford was unanimously elected captain of the Rugby team, as was also Mr. C. Williams elected captain of the Association eleven. Mr. H. C. Sandford, and Mr. R. H. Crofton were appointed honorary treasurer and honorary secretary, respectively. The committee was elected by ballot as follows: Messrs. P. W. Goldring, A. K. Lowe, G. B. MacDonald, T. E. Pearce, J. W. Bonnar and H. C. Gray.  
Mr. J. H. Jordan advocated the establishment of a Shield Competition, urging that it would act as a wholesome stimulus.

The Chairman said that the result would be that, with so very few teams competing, and one or two far and away superior to the majority, the superior teams would be the only real competitors.  
Mr. Pearce expressed his disapproval of championships and shield competitions.  
At the suggestion of the Chairman, the question was referred to the new Committee.  
The members proceeded to discuss the desirability or otherwise of forming an "A" team, and this matter was also left to the Committee.  
The meeting terminated with votes of thanks to Dr. Atkinson, and Mr. Bonnar the retiring captain, unanimously accorded.

26th ult.  
Following is the report for the season 1903-1904, to be presented at the annual meeting on Wednesday next:—  
To the members of the Hongkong Football Club.  
The committee have the pleasure to lay before you their report on the past season. The accounts show a balance of \$447.10 to the credit of the Club on 31st August, 1904. The following is the record of the matches played:—  
Rugby..... Won..... 10  
Lost..... 9  
Drawn..... 1  
Association..... Won..... 6  
Lost..... 6  
Drawn..... 1  
Points for..... 9  
Against..... 114  
Goals for..... 33  
Against..... 19  
For specially useful play, caps and badges were awarded as under:—Rugby: Capt. Messrs. Boyd, Robertson and Crofton. Association: Capt. Messrs. Gray and Williams.  
The six-a-side challenge cup was won by Mr. J. D. Danby's team. Thirteen teams entered for the Association Shield Competition, which was won by H.M.S. *Albatross*. The Club beat the Naval Yard in the first round by 8 goals to nil, but was defeated by H.M.S. *Ocean* in the second round by 3 goals to 2. The Shield Form shows a balance of \$40.76. The Club now consists of 304 members. During the season, 47 new members were elected. The tenth annual dinner took place at the Hongkong Hotel on the 26th March last, and was attended by 43 members.  
President: J. M. Atkinson.  
H. C. Sandford, Capt. Rugby, and Hon. Treasurer.  
J. W. Bonnar, Capt. Association.  
P. W. Goldring.  
G. T. Kew.  
A. R. Lowe.  
G. B. MacDonald, R.A.  
H. C. CHARD.  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1904.

After the general meeting held on 28th Sept., the following teams, to play in the six-a-side competition, were chosen:—  
H. C. Sandford's Team:—H. C. Sandford (capt.), J. Clift, H. E. Rowley, J. F. Jordan, E. Rogers, H. F. Hickman.  
A. Boyd's Team:—A. Boyd (capt.), R. Hancock, H. A. Seth, H. C. Sayer, C. H. R. Chesney, A. N. Humphreys.  
P. K. Knyvett's Team:—P. K. Knyvett (capt.), H. C. Austen, W. G. Leckie, L. J. C. Anderson, S. M. Thorne, A. G. Brown.  
E. F. Aucott's Team:—E. F. Aucott (capt.), H. F. Kew, A. W. Maddaford, J. M. Forrester, M. L. Dutton, H. A. Kennell.

24th ult.

At the Supreme Court this morning before His Honour, Judge T. Sercombe Smith, an interesting land dispute was called on for settlement.  
The plaintiff was Ma Fu Shan, of 17 Gage Street, and the defendants were Tang Yun Kwong, land owner in the New Territory, and Ng Sik Ki, trader of Yamaui.  
It was an action to recover \$3,087.16, being as to \$550 the amount paid by the plaintiff to Tang Yun Kwong by way of deposit on the signing of an agreement, dated 18th March, 1903, and made between the defendant, Tang Yun Kwong of the first part and the plaintiff of the second part, and one, Poon Ming, and the defendant, Ng Sik Ki, of the third part, whereby it was (*inter alia*) agreed that if the defendant, Tang Yun Kwong should fail to obtain a certificate or other evidence of his title to certain premises mentioned in such agreement within two years of the 18th March, 1903, or that the decision of the Land Court, or any superior Court, should be adverse to such title (which was the case) the said deposit should be repaid to the plaintiff with interest at the rate of 10 per cent from the date of such agreement as therein mentioned, and as to \$137.16 interest to the 26th August at the said rate. The defendant, Ng Sik Ki, was sued as surety for the repayment of the deposit and interest. Plaintiff waived the sum of \$37.16 in order to permit the claim to be brought within the summary jurisdiction of the Court.  
Mr. A. C. Holborow (Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendants, the first named only being present, were not represented. Mr. Brutton who had represented the first defendant, had withdrawn.  
Mr. J. Leonard, barrister of the Court, was called to prove service.  
Plaintiff gave evidence as to the making of the agreement, and the payment of the bargain money.  
Mr. J. C. Wood, Register of the Land Court in the New Territory, was called. The claim to the land had been withdrawn by the first defendant.  
The first defendant, an octogenarian farmer, who carried a pipe six feet long, gave evidence. He admitted the agreement, but sought to maintain the land was his, he having bought it 21 years ago. He did not understand anything regarding the interest.  
His Honour said he would have to look into the documents exhibited, and would therefore reserve judgment. He was not satisfied as yet with the papers of the Land Court, and could not accept them, as yet, as conclusive evidence. Mr. Holborow said that land matters in the New Territory were a somewhat complicated question, and the Land Office had many difficult questions to determine.  
His Honour stated that as they had been at it for six years, the Land Office ought to have evolved some order by now.

H. C. Gray's Team:—H. C. Gray (capt.), G. B. MacDonald, C. Humphreys, C. C. Hickling, Tom Clarke, H. L. Garrett.  
W. H. Williams' Team:—W. H. Williams (capt.), R. Macpherson, E. Humphreys, G. C. de Martin, R. Anderson, H. S. Bevan.  
N. H. Rutherford's Team:—N. H. Rutherford (capt.), F. C. Hall, H. W. Sayer, J. D. Baleman, A. O. Long, R. E. O. Milman.  
H. F. Chard's Team:—H. F. Chard (capt.), J. T. Dixon, P. W. Goldring, E. R. Hallifax, K. A. Scanders, W. W. G. Ross.  
The following may act as substitutes:—T. E. Pearce, J. A. F. Bouchier, H. M. Bain, C. A. Brown, A. C. Denman, J. Duncan, R. A. G. Gittins, A. B. Hannay, C. B. Hayward, A. Louren, E. A. G. May, G. A. Moir, H. H. Taylor, any new members joining after this date, and the last two mentioned players in any of the above teams.  
Kick-off:—Not later than ten minutes past five. Off-side:—Two players.  
The following dates have been fixed for the matches:—  
October 3 Sandford v. Boyd  
Aucott v. Gray  
Boyd v. Knyvett  
Williams v. Rutherford  
Gray v. Williams  
Boyd v. Chard  
Knyvett v. Aucott  
Sandford v. Knyvett  
Aucott v. Williams  
Boyd v. Aucott  
Gray v. Chard  
Knyvett v. Gray  
Sandford v. Aucott  
Rutherford v. Chard  
Gray v. Rutherford  
Sandford v. Chard  
Boyd v. Gray  
Aucott v. Rutherford  
Knyvett v. Williams  
Sandford v. Gray  
Williams v. Chard  
Boyd v. Williams  
Knyvett v. Rutherford  
Aucott v. Chard  
Boyd v. Rutherford  
Sandford v. Rutherford  
Knyvett v. Chard

The Club colours are white *crpe* shirt, dark blue knicker and stockings.

HONGKONG YACHTSMEN.  
OUR ACTIVE GOVERNOR.

The Colonial Secretary, (Mr. F. H. May C.M.G.), presided at the annual meeting of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club held last evening at the Hongkong Hotel.  
There was a small attendance of members. The President, fresh from the "supper" he had received, oratorically, in the Council Chamber, earlier in the day, was seemingly unperturbed. Yachting was his favourite sport, and in opening the meeting he said that H. E. Sir Matthew Nathan, the Governor, took a great interest in yachting. There was no time this season, however, for him to get a yacht, but he had been asked and had consented to be Patron of the Club. As a mark that they were becoming famous the Irish International Exhibition had invited them to send some of their yachts, and he was sure all wished they could be there. (Hear, hear.)  
The meeting proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:—Hon. F. H. May, Commodore (Commodore Dicken, R.N., vice-commodore) Committee: Messrs. J. W. Bird, M. Slade, Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., J. Hastings and A. Denison; Mr. Ough, treasurer; Col. L. F. Brown, R.V., secretary; Mr. Gale, reasurer; Capt. Watkins and Mr. E. M. Hazled, assistant messengers.  
The date decided on for the races, all public holidays being avoided, were:—  
Opening Cruise, October 20th; 1st Club race, October 30th; and 2nd Club race, November 6th; 3rd Club race, November 20th; 4th Club race, December 4th; 5th Club race, December 18th; 6th Club race, January 8th; 7th Club race, January 22nd; 8th Club race, February 12th; 9th Club race, February 26th; 10th Club race, March 5th; 11th Club race, March 19th; 12th Club race, April 2nd.  
The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

LAND SQUABBLE IN THE NEW TERRITORY.  
27th ult.

At the Supreme Court this morning before His Honour, Judge T. Sercombe Smith, an interesting land dispute was called on for settlement.  
The plaintiff was Ma Fu Shan, of 17 Gage Street, and the defendants were Tang Yun Kwong, land owner in the New Territory, and Ng Sik Ki, trader of Yamaui.  
It was an action to recover \$3,087.16, being as to \$550 the amount paid by the plaintiff to Tang Yun Kwong by way of deposit on the signing of an agreement, dated 18th March, 1903, and made between the defendant, Tang Yun Kwong of the first part and the plaintiff of the second part, and one, Poon Ming, and the defendant, Ng Sik Ki, of the third part, whereby it was (*inter alia*) agreed that if the defendant, Tang Yun Kwong should fail to obtain a certificate or other evidence of his title to certain premises mentioned in such agreement within two years of the 18th March, 1903, or that the decision of the Land Court, or any superior Court, should be adverse to such title (which was the case) the said deposit should be repaid to the plaintiff with interest at the rate of 10 per cent from the date of such agreement as therein mentioned, and as to \$137.16 interest to the 26th August at the said rate. The defendant, Ng Sik Ki, was sued as surety for the repayment of the deposit and interest. Plaintiff waived the sum of \$37.16 in order to permit the claim to be brought within the summary jurisdiction of the Court.  
Mr. A. C. Holborow (Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendants, the first named only being present, were not represented. Mr. Brutton who had represented the first defendant, had withdrawn.  
Mr. J. Leonard, barrister of the Court, was called to prove service.  
Plaintiff gave evidence as to the making of the agreement, and the payment of the bargain money.  
Mr. J. C. Wood, Register of the Land Court in the New Territory, was called. The claim to the land had been withdrawn by the first defendant.  
The first defendant, an octogenarian farmer, who carried a pipe six feet long, gave evidence. He admitted the agreement, but sought to maintain the land was his, he having bought it 21 years ago. He did not understand anything regarding the interest.  
His Honour said he would have to look into the documents exhibited, and would therefore reserve judgment. He was not satisfied as yet with the papers of the Land Court, and could not accept them, as yet, as conclusive evidence. Mr. Holborow said that land matters in the New Territory were a somewhat complicated question, and the Land Office had many difficult questions to determine.  
His Honour stated that as they had been at it for six years, the Land Office ought to have evolved some order by now.

24th ult.

At the Supreme Court this morning before His Honour, Judge T. Sercombe Smith, an interesting land dispute was called on for settlement.  
The plaintiff was Ma Fu Shan, of 17 Gage Street, and the defendants were Tang Yun Kwong, land owner in the New Territory, and Ng Sik Ki, trader of Yamaui.  
It was an action to recover \$3,087.16, being as to \$550 the amount paid by the plaintiff to Tang Yun Kwong by way of deposit on the signing of an agreement, dated 18th March, 1903, and made between the defendant, Tang Yun Kwong of the first part and the plaintiff of the second part, and one, Poon Ming, and the defendant, Ng Sik Ki, of the third part, whereby it was (*inter alia*) agreed that if the defendant, Tang Yun Kwong should fail to obtain a certificate or other evidence of his title to certain premises mentioned in such agreement within two years of the 18th March, 1903, or that the decision of the Land Court, or any superior Court, should be adverse to such title (which was the case) the said deposit should be repaid to the plaintiff with interest at the rate of 10 per cent from the date of such agreement as therein mentioned, and as to \$137.16 interest to the 26th August at the said rate. The defendant, Ng Sik Ki, was sued as surety for the repayment of the deposit and interest. Plaintiff waived the sum of \$37.16 in order to permit the claim to be brought within the summary jurisdiction of the Court.  
Mr. A. C. Holborow (Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendants, the first named only being present, were not represented. Mr. Brutton who had represented the first defendant, had withdrawn.  
Mr. J. Leonard, barrister of the Court, was called to prove service.  
Plaintiff gave evidence as to the making of the agreement, and the payment of the bargain money.  
Mr. J. C. Wood, Register of the Land Court in the New Territory, was called. The claim to the land had been withdrawn by the first defendant.  
The first defendant, an octogenarian farmer, who carried a pipe six feet long, gave evidence. He admitted the agreement, but sought to maintain the land was his, he having bought it 21 years ago. He did not understand anything regarding the interest.  
His Honour said he would have to look into the documents exhibited, and would therefore reserve judgment. He was not satisfied as yet with the papers of the Land Court, and could not accept them, as yet, as conclusive evidence. Mr.







# THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

## STIRRING ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR.

TO PROTECT HONGKONG IN THE HOUR OF NEED.

In response to the invitation of H. E. the Governor (Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.E.) a large gathering of prominent residents assembled in the City Hall last evening to hear an explanation of the scheme of the above Association. The Governor was accompanied by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., and amongst these present, Sir H. S. Berkeley (Chief Justice), Major Chapman, Captain C. Hall, Dr. Atkinson, Hon. Gershom Stewart, Messrs. E. A. Hewitt, T. F. Hough, W. D. Bradwood, A. R. Lowe, F. B. L. Bowley, G. Grimbly, G. L. Duncan, W. H. Donald, F. A. M. Johnston, Mowbray S. Northcote, W. Danby, etc. etc.

His Excellency, who was enthusiastically received, said:—  
Gentlemen.—The invitation to the senior members of the Colony who are British subjects to form themselves into an association to be called the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association, which was published in the local Press on 30th August and subsequent dates, not having met with the recognition that it was hoped it would meet with, it seemed to me that if I could make better known through the medium of the gentlemen who have evinced some interest in the scheme the exact conditions under which it is proposed to carry it out, and also the advantages which the Colony might be expected to derive from it, it was probable that the association would attain greater dimensions and so become an institution more worthy of the Colony. I propose in the first instance to explain, and in one case to modify the conditions which were embodied in the Governor's notification of the 30th Aug. The first of these conditions now reads:—"The age limit for members to be from 35 to 50." I propose to substitute for this:—"Members shall be not less than 35 years of age." By this alteration no man over 35 will be debarred from enjoying the privileges of the association who feels that he retains sufficient energy to lend a helping hand in the hour of need.

A DISADVANTAGEOUS SUGGESTION.—  
I have given careful consideration to the suggestion which appeared in last night's *China Mail*, that the minimum age limit should be altered from 35 to 25, and I have come to the conclusion that this alteration would not be advantageous to the general residents. (Applause.) It seems to me that the result would necessarily be to weaken the Volunteer force, and to strengthen the Reserve Association at the expense of the Volunteer force; that is to say, to strengthen the body which receives the less at the expense of the body which receives the greater. Again, if the Volunteers increase as they should do, and as I hope they will do, after a time the bulk of the young men in the Colony under 35 years of age will belong to the active Volunteers, and the Volunteer Reserve Association will then become really a reserve, consisting of men who have had some training and who are keeping up the most essential part of it—musketry practice.

BUSINESS MEN ACTIVE VOLUNTEERS.—  
I do not attach much value to the argument which was in the papers, that the exigencies of business would not allow some men to join the Volunteers while they could manage to fulfil the conditions required in the Association. From what I have heard, the heads of firms and departments give great facilities to Volunteers to attend this camping exercise the number of drills that a man has to attend are not so very considerable, and great latitude is allowed as to when they go out in these drills. Altogether, I think it will be found that the Volunteer work is not a very great proportion of the time that he is away from business during the year. Further, it is within my knowledge that some of the busiest men of the Colony are already or propose to be active Volunteers.

EXPLAINING THE CONDITIONS.—  
The second condition is that members should undertake not to quit the Association within one year of joining, without leave, and to enrol themselves in the event of emergency under the Volunteer Ordinance as the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Company. This was intended to make the Association a real reserve that could be counted on in time of emergency. It is necessary that we should know always where men will be available at the hour they are required. It is not intended to prevent men leaving the Association at any time for good reason, such as leaving the Colony for good reason, serious illness, or any other good reason. With regard to the second sentence of that condition, "Upon enrolment officers of the company will be selected by the Governor," I think you may be perfectly certain that the Governor will select as officers those members under whom he thinks efficient service. The third condition is that the rules of the Association are to be framed by the Committee of Management elected by the members from their own number. This provides for the Association being of the nature of a club with power to form its own rules as to rifle competitions and as to raising such funds as may be necessary and as to any other object that may appear to them desirable, having in view the general idea of the association. The fourth condition is that members should practice rifle shooting so as to become efficient shots, for which purpose they shall be lent rifles by the General Officer Commanding and shall be supplied with ammunition at cost price. This relates to the Association apart from the ordinary charges of rifle clubs in return for promising to enrol in time of emergency. The fifth condition refers to ranges—"The use of the Volunteer and Police range will be reserved for the Association one day in the week, and members will have the right to use the range at all times when not otherwise occupied." Since that was published I have been in communication with the General Officer Commanding, and he is further willing to make available to the Association the short rifle range that is to be provided for the military at High West, and also the military rifle range at Kowloon City. Further, he has promised the Association that so long as it is possible to use the King's Park rifle range at Kowloon with safety they will be permitted to do so.

HIS PERSONAL INTEREST.—  
I should now like to justify my personal interest in the present scheme. From the end of the year 1895 till the end of the year 1900 it was my duty to examine the annual reports of the Commandant of the Hongkong Volunteers, and these reports during those years showed a continual progress both as regards numbers and efficiency. At the end of the year 1895-6 the number of Volunteers was 125; at the end of 1896-7, 159; 1897-8, 176; 1898-9, 181; 1899-1900, 311. I am able from my recollection of the reports of the other Volunteers and Militia in the British colonies to say that the state of the Hongkong Volunteers compared, as judged

from these reports, very favourably with the state of the other 80,000 Militia and Volunteers forming the forces of the other colonies of the Empire. (Applause.) I was a little disappointed when I arrived here to learn that the number had gone down to a little over 200, and also that there was a tendency on the part of the young men in Hongkong to abandon volunteering for other amusements, and I had to consider what steps should be taken to revive interest in the corps and increase its numbers and efficiency. My experience during the five years of dealing with reports from the colonial troops of the Empire makes me believe that the best way for increasing the corps at Hongkong was to have its various component parts under conditions which would take advantage of the special circumstances of the various classes of the population.

## SIMILAR WORK SUCCESSFUL ON THE GOLD COAST.

This was a system that I followed in the Volunteers on the Gold Coast with some success. There I found that at the various coast stations there were only a few Volunteers, not enough to make a company by themselves, and disinclined to join the African corps. So I instituted a machine gun section in each of the principal corps. At Accra, the capital, the machine gun section was mainly composed of officials under the command of an official. At Cape Coast Castle, the commercial centre, the Volunteers were mainly men in the business houses, and their commanding officer was the head of one of these houses; while at Axim the company representing the machine-gun department was made up of men mainly engaged in mining, and officials, and the commanding officer was an official. The various drills and parades fitted in with the normal work of the different detachments, and on the whole these detachments took firm root; and I was informed by the Brigadier-General who inspected them that they were a valuable addition to the defence of the Colony. Here, after carefully considering the matter, I put in hand three schemes. The first of these was to reorganise the existing Volunteers on the basis of detachments comprising men of the same department or the same firm with a view to these men always working together in their drills and service and of combining with other detachments or relieving other detachments in time of war, each detachment being told off to its definite position in the scheme of events. I believe there are some difficulties in carrying out that scheme, but I think it has been on the whole favourably reviewed, and that there has been some increase in the Volunteers since it was put out.

## LIGHT HORSE.

The second project was the formation of the men who owned ponies, and who were in the habit of riding about the island, into a mounted troop. I was told that I could probably get 20 men to enrol themselves in such a troop. As a matter of fact the troop which is now being enrolled consists of 24 members under Lieut. the Hon. W. J. Gresson.

## ON THE SCHEME IN GENERAL.

The third project was that of a Volunteer reserve, to get hold of the men who no longer felt themselves disposed to go through the drudgery of ordinary drill or who had gone through that drudgery already. I was told that I should probably get about 100 members. As a matter of fact, by the 15th September, the date mentioned in the original notification, only 32 members had enrolled. There was a fourth project, not entirely unconnected with the other, and that was to form a first-aid class for ladies who would subsequently go through nursing classes and then register their names for service in the naval and military hospitals in time of war. Sixty-six ladies put their names to it.

## THE DUTIES OF COLONIALS.

A few words now on the general question of volunteering, and especially on Colonial Volunteering. At home the ever-increasing burden of Imperial defence, which now absorbs 60 per cent of the revenue derived from heavy taxation, the failure of various schemes of army reorganisation to provide in the public opinion for the public good in the matter of defence, and again the failure to attract men to the army by various new inducements, have directed the minds of thinking men to the necessity of making more available the class from which the Volunteers in England now come, and the large class who have not yet recognised the obligation of preparing themselves for personal service for the defence of their country. In the colonies this recognition of the obligation to prepare for personal service has always been more widespread than at home, and especially is that the case in colonies where there is only a small proportion of British residents living in the midst of a large number of fellow subjects of an alien race. Personally, I have long been of opinion that in such colonies it is the duty of every man to prepare himself so that he may be available to assist in the defence of the colony, of his own interests, and should occasion arise of the women and children who live around him. (Applause.) As regards Hongkong, I am glad to say that I see no immediate prospect of the hour of need coming upon us, but in these days war is at short notice and their course is often largely affected by the initiatory action in them. Again, events occurring outside this colony and over which the colony has no control may produce unrest which might culminate in serious internal disturbance. Those who have taken these steps to prepare themselves for personal service in such eventualities would, I believe, have no reason to reproach themselves if such events produced even only a temporary disaster.

## THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

It seems to me that personal service is a white man's burden and that we dare not stoop to less. Every form of service is a burden, but I do not think you will sympathise with those who under the call of freedom cloak their weakness. The burden imposed by the conditions of the Reserve Association is a light one, and I trust that all those in this room who are capable will, if they have not already done so, take upon themselves this evening this burden. I do not base my appeal to you on the recreation which is likely to be derived from rifle shooting, although I hope it will do everything in my power to make it one. I do not, either, base my appeal on the pleasure it will give me of seeing a scheme which I have made my own a success. I only ask you to join this association for one reason, and that is the best of reasons—because it is the right thing to do. (Applause.)

Sir H. S. Berkeley said that the figures that his Excellency quoted just now, were collated by him, he (the speaker) understood, at the time he was filling that arduous and important post as Secretary to the Imperial Committee on the Defence of the Empire. This, he thought, proved that the martial spirit which from a time had animated their ancestors burned as brightly amongst their descendants in Hongkong to-day as it had ever done in any part of the Empire. He maintained that 311 Volunteers out of the comparatively small number of Europeans in this Colony was no small proportion of the population, and would bear comparison favourably with the numbers who volunteered in any other part of the dominions. (Hear Hear.) We of the British race were said to be of a colonial spirit; and long might we continue so; but we were also a white

people, and the occasion had never yet arisen when the need had been demonstrated that the people had not flocked to the standard. It was not lack of martial spirit in this Colony which made the Volunteer numbers small; it was because it had not hitherto been born upon the people as a whole that there was any necessity of undergoing what to most people was the irksome discipline necessary to be made efficient as a soldier. That was the reason that the number of volunteers in Hongkong was not greater. When there was an apparent need in 1900, in consequence of the unrest in the North, there was no lack of readiness to come forward to enroll, and should occasion unhappily arise—as it might arise—he was himself confident that every man of whatever age physically capable of bearing arms would be found to come forward for the protection of his country. His Excellency had removed a great difficulty from the way of most of the senior residents of the Colony. Most of them were not prepared to go in active members of the Volunteer Corps and to go into camps of instruction and undergo discipline, partly owing to disinclination, partly owing to lack of time. It seemed to him that His Excellency had become the *Dux ex machina* and had provided a scheme by which all physically capable could perfect themselves in what seemed to him the real thing, i.e., marksmanship. In determining to remodel the conditions His Excellency had added considerably to the numbers of those who would send in their names should occasion unhappily arise. A good many of them were over 50 years of age and were not eligible under the original conditions. The colony owed His Excellency a debt of gratitude for having awakened the people to the necessity of making themselves perfect in the use of a weapon of defence as well as of offence, and he was sure His Excellency's appeal would be responded to. We were not able, thank God! at this moment to say that there was any pressing necessity for the enrolment of the members of this community, but there was the possibility and perhaps more than a possibility, that at any moment we might be in this part of the world brought to consider how best and most efficiently we might protect Hongkong. On behalf of the meeting he thanked His Excellency for having brought this matter before the meeting.

Mr. W. Danby, noting the presence of Mr. E. A. Hewitt, expressed the opinion that it would be interesting if he would give them some information regarding the running of the Shanghai Volunteers. There they had, practically a Volunteer Reserve, and he was sure Hongkong would not want to be second to Shanghai in that respect. As an old resident and a very old Volunteer officer in Hongkong he felt ashamed at the number of the corps here. In a colony like this there should be efficient. Many of the men who were in that room called themselves loyal British subjects, and yet they did not belong to the Volunteers. Some of the residents whom he had approached in the Club on the subject, since that notification was published had told him that the thing was not good enough. He told them candidly that he was ashamed of them.

Mr. E. A. Hewitt in reply to the invitation to give his experiences, said he could speak as a volunteer of twelve years standing in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, part of which was spent in the army, and he was sure that the reason why the corps there was larger than here was that they had to look to themselves for their own heads and the women and children in time of trouble and in the event of riot. Out of a population of 8,000 they had nearly 1,200 Volunteers during the summer of 1900. The Hongkong corps should at least equal that of Shanghai, for here they had advantages for becoming efficient volunteers which did not exist in Shanghai. What they wanted was that all men who could stand on their feet should come forward and learn to shoot, so that when their services were called upon they would be of some use. One could not become a marksman in two or three weeks. He hoped His Excellency's appeal would very shortly be responded to in a freer and more generous spirit than it had been hitherto (Hear Hear).

Hon. Gershom Stewart remarked that if His Excellency would make a statement as to the amount of drill those who enrolled in the Reserve would have to do, he was sure they would get a good many men. It was shown that all that was required was proficiency in shooting he was sure in time of trouble they could count upon a large and useful body of men. It was surprising how many men, who had been asked to join were over 50, and he thought the removal of the restriction in this connection would be all in favour of the public good. In conclusion, Mr. Stewart referred to the 66 ladies who had joined the ambulance section, and added that this should be the means of inspiring many of the sterner sex to identify themselves with the movement.

H. E. the Governor in reply said:—There was much that I agreed with in Sir Henry Berkeley's speech, but I noticed it contained the old fallacy that all that was required was men to come forward in the hour of need. It has been often, too often, shown that men who become soldiers at the last moment are not as useful, not a quarter as useful, as men who have had at any rate some previous training. This opinion has already been expressed by Mr. Hewitt. There is much also that I agreed with in the remarks that fell from Mr. Danby, for he put them possibly a little more directly than I should have been able to do. With regard to Mr. Hewitt's remark about volunteering being more real in Shanghai than it is in Hongkong because we have here a large garrison, I would say we want to tie that garrison down as little as possible to operations in or near the town, so that it may act with the best effect to the best general defence of the Colony. With regard to Mr. Gershom Stewart's question as to whether the Volunteer Reserve Association, in contradistinction to the Volunteer Corps, should be called upon to do any drill, I have to say it is not contemplated, it is not proposed, to do any drill. What is proposed is that they should make themselves efficient shots. I think there remains nothing for me to do but to thank you, gentlemen, for coming to this meeting and taking an interest in this subject.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, unanimously accorded on the proposition of Mr. E. A. Hewitt.

## CANTON-MACAO RAILWAY.

With reference to the Canton-Macao railway, Sheng Kung-Pao has appointed two men, named Lin and Huang, respectively, to Canton, for the purpose of obtaining capital from Chinese sources. It is now learned that Lin has succeeded in getting ten men invested in the enterprise of Hongkong, and that Huang has been similarly successful in his mission at Canton. These ten men have taken up twenty shares, each share representing Tls. 100,000, so that the total amount subscribed is Tls. 2,000,000. The Portuguese merchants will also raise Tls. 2,000,000, and with a capital of Tls. 4,000,000 the railway company, which is to be both Chinese and Portuguese, will be put in good working order. After the completion of the railway China can set up a tax department at the railway head station, as the Portuguese Government has consented.

## WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.

### DIRECTORS' FEES INCREASED.

The third ordinary general meeting of the above Company, was held at the Company's premises, 28 Queen's Road Central, this afternoon. Mr. W. H. Gaskell presided, and there were also present Messrs. E. H. Hinds (Director), T. Arnold, J. Arnold, A. G. Stokes, J. W. C. Bonnar, G. H. Dann, A. G. Ward, R. G. Heckford (Manager), E. A. M. Williams (Secretary), and H. P. Smith (Auditor).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, the report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some time, with your permission, I will follow the usual course, and take them as read. It is gratifying to your Directors, to again be able to place before you a satisfactory report on the year's working of the Company. On perusing the accounts you will observe that we have now arrived at a twelve per cent dividend for the year, while at the same time, we have been able to write off from the profits the balance of good will, to provide for deterioration of stock on hand, and to set aside the small sum of \$5,000 towards maintaining a steady dividend. The amount carried forward to new account is \$588.28, as against \$475.42 brought forward last year, and in respect of this I wish to say that we carry forward less this year having nothing "rather to provide for good-will." We have still pursued our policy of winding down our stock on hand, bringing it down to the lowest possible laying down cash. As the Company progresses the provision necessary in this direction diminishes year by year. Since we last met, we have moved into our new premises, in Des Voeux Road, and find them most suitable to our requirements. I am pleased to be able to tell you, that we have commenced our new financial year, satisfactorily, the takings for the months of July and August exceeding those of the corresponding months of last year. Our Manager, Mr. Heckford, owing to ill-health, wishes to leave for home, six months prior to the expiry of his agreement, to which your Directors have consented. A new manager has already been engaged. I don't think there is anything further to add to my remarks, but I shall be pleased to give any information, or answer any questions shareholders may wish.

No questions being asked, The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. A. G. Stokes seconded, and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman said that during the year, owing to the departure of Messrs. T. H. Reid and W. C. Drew for home, he and Mr. E. H. Hinds, were elected to fill the vacancies on the Directorate. This required to be confirmed.

Mr. Dann proposed, and Mr. A. G. Ward seconded a motion that the appointments be confirmed, and it was carried.

Mr. Bonnar proposed and Mr. J. Arnold seconded, that Mr. H. P. Smith be re-elected auditor, and this was also unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Smith briefly thanked the meeting for their confidence, and promised to fulfil the duties of the office to the best of his ability.

Mr. Dann said that, before closing, he had much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the Directors and Staff for the very careful manner in which they had looked after their interests. The figures in the report they had just adopted, spoke so well for themselves as to make any further comment seem superfluous. He would however say, that the Company, to arrive at the results obtained after so short a time had elapsed since its formation, showed that much time and foresight had been exercised by those in control (Hear Hear). He observed that the Directors' fees were \$1,000 in all, which he thought was inadequate, bearing in mind the time and attention they gave to the business, and he had great pleasure in proposing that this sum be raised to \$2,000 per annum.

Mr. Arnold thought the resolution would be endorsed by the general body of shareholders. He agreed with everything that had been said, and had much pleasure in seconding the resolution. They all, he was sure, greatly regretted the circumstances which obliged Mr. Heckford to give up the control.

The resolution was unanimously carried. The Chairman on behalf of himself and co-directors, Mr. E. H. Hinds suitably acknowledged the vote passed for increasing their emoluments, and also the thanks to the management and staff. They would continue to exert their best endeavours on the Company's behalf and hoped they would always continue in such a prosperous condition. This concluded the business.

## MACAO IN 1903.

The improvement in the value of real estate, the unbroken activity displayed throughout the year in the building line and in the establishment of new, also the keeping in that high state of excellence of the old roads, which commands the appreciation of residents and invokes the admiration of visitors, are significant of growing importance and certainly enhance the traditional attractiveness of this historical Colony. Thus concludes Mr. W. Noyes Morehouse, the commissioner of customs, in his report on the trade of Macao for the year 1903.

## A STAMP-LICKING QUESTION IN CINA.

Mrs. H. T. Ford, of the China Inland Mission at Tai-kang, in Honan, gives some interesting experiences in a letter to her family, published in the *Daily News*, of the workings of the Post Office in China. The letter says:—"We have got the Chinese Imperial Post here now. At Kai-feng, when they first got it, the post-office clerks had a fight with some men who bought stamps and wanted the clerks to lick them, and put them on the letters for them. They said the clerks were there to lick the stamps, and paid for the business, and they wouldn't lick them. But the clerks wouldn't agree to lick them, so they came to blows, and the police had to come in and separate them. Here at Tai-kang the men who have got the post-office has begun well. Harry was in his shop when his first customer came for a stamp. It took him nearly five minutes to find the key and get the stamp box open, and when he gave it to the man he said in a very decided way, 'Now lick it and put it just there.' The customer was foolish (or wise) enough to do so, and now a custom has been established in Tai-kang that all purchasers of stamps must lick them and stick them on. There was a great row at the Kai-feng Post Office one day because an address on a letter couldn't be found, and the letter was brought back. The sender waited; his money back because the letter had not been delivered, but the clerk refused to give it to him, contending that they had had more trouble over it than if it had been delivered. Another man was determined to get the P. O. clerks into trouble because he had sent a letter some time ago and received no answer. This was a clear proof, he said, that the letter had never been sent. The service here is somewhat irregular yet."

## THE PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Parsee Cricket Club was held yesterday morning at the premises of Messrs. N. Mody & Co. Mr. A. B. Avasia, president of the club, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members.

The report of the club showed that the club had played 14 league matches, four of them scratched, and only two of them won. In the last match played between the "League XV" and H.K.C.C. (1st eleven), on the ground of the latter, the Parsee player, Mr. Noria, played very well, scoring 16 runs, and thus coming second in the match.

Two prizes of twenty-five dollars each, were kindly presented by Mr. H. Rutledge, to the players that came first in batting and bowling. The following is a table showing the averages:—

Batting.—(1), J. D. Noria, (2), J. N. Mehta, (3), R. B. Cooper.

Bowling.—(1), J. D. Noria, (2), R. B. Cooper, (3), D. R. Caplan.

From the analyses of the matches it appears that Mr. J. D. Noria came first both in batting and bowling and thus took both the prizes.

The income and expenditure were nearly the same as last year, a small balance being left. The committee and members are under obligation to Mr. J. Chinoy, who took great care of the Parsee ground and gave other valuable assistance. Several absent members have returned and the club is not expected to show such a weak team as that of last year. Mr. A. Avasia was re-elected president of the club; Messrs. R. Cooper and B. Mehta as captain and vice-captain, respectively; Mr. C. Moura-walla, hon. secretary; and Messrs. J. A. Chinoy and J. H. Rutledge, committee. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and the committee. The chairman, Mr. Avasia, thanked the members on behalf of the committee and dissolved the meeting.—Communicated.

## OUTBREAK OF FIRE.

26th ult.

Shortly before two o'clock yesterday afternoon fire broke out in a coolie house at 45 First Street, in the Western District. The flames spread rapidly, and an hour later nothing but the mere shell was left standing. As soon as the alarm was raised the Fire Brigade, in charge of Chief Inspector H. S. Baker, turned out, and was speedily at the scene of the outbreak. Some delay was then caused as the nearest hydrant was under repair, and the firemen had to go farther a-field for water. The usual crowd of irresponsible gapers soon collected, and so filled the narrow space in front of the house as to seriously hamper the movements of the firemen, and as the order to "move on" was disregarded, the assistance of the police was called in. When, as a consequence, some of the loafers got roughly handled; it is not more so than they deserved. The only personal damage reported was that suffered by one of the coolie inmates of the house, who being asleep, and suddenly awakened by all the noise and confusion tried to break through the flames, which were, however, too fierce for him, and he had to beat a retreat back to his room. His face and head were so badly burned that, after he had been rescued by passing over a board, at imminent peril of his life, to a house at the back of his burning tenement, he was removed to hospital, where his burns were attended to. A young girl, in rushing out of the burning house, got her hands badly burnt, and was carried away by her parents. Luckily, as it happened, there was very little wind at the time, so that there was not much difficulty in confining the fire to the scene of the outbreak, and preventing it spreading to neighbouring houses. As soon as the fire was well under, the firemen directed a forcible stream upon the roof, so as to demolish it and prevent the danger of its falling upon those who would have the task of clearing away the debris below. The damage to the house, which is believed to be covered by insurance, was roughly estimated at about \$2,000. The coolie inmates lost their entire belongings, which were, of course, not insured. The cause of the outbreak is attributed to the skylarking of two coolies, during which wood was set on fire, and thus the whole house caught.

## BRIGANDAGE IN KWANGTUNG.

Of late, robbery is rampant, especially in Ma Ning on the east and west of Shunte, and Ho Ching village, Nanhai. In the latter place the robbers are divided into two parties, those under the leadership of a man named Pun Chou being in league with the robbers at Dragon Hill, Shunte. They have their meeting place at Hsin-chuan, and are several hundred strong. Last month they plundered a large pawn-shop and obtained booty to the enormous value of over \$500. The booty was divided in Pun Chou's house, who obtained three shares in consequence. The party, consisting of Pun Chin, Hoi, Laiing, et al., is working with the men in the neighbouring village Tatung. Their number is several hundred, and they always gather in the temple at the entrance of the village. On the 24th of the 6th moon, under cover of the night when it was pitch-dark, they robbed a well-known pawn-shop, and the following day, they landed at the jetty in Ho-ching, carrying thirty-seven loads of booty, so it is told. Each load was escorted by a robber. The booty was, practically speaking, auctioned in front of a clan house, at a comparatively cheap price, and on this account, it met with an easy sale. The robbers were all beautifully dressed, each carrying one or two shot-repeating rifles, and several revolvers, with cartridges. When they set out for their business, they looked as if they were soldiers, well armed, and without the least fear. On the 20th of this moon over twenty official boats, towed by a steam-launch, and conveying over a thousand soldiers, arrived at Ho-ching, with the express object of capturing the robbers. But before they could do anything in the way of carrying out their mission, the robbers had gone away, and not one of them was to be seen. As a matter of fact, when the soldiers came, the robbers suddenly disappeared and when the soldiers left, the robbers returned. It must be clearly realised that the robbers are to a large extent, enjoying the protection of the corrupt native gentry. Hence the robbers obtained valuable information just at the right time.—Universal Gazette.

## LITTLE TRAVELLERS.

Mr. Pollard has many interesting souvenirs of his many journeys in the antipodes. Among these are a permit issued at Johannesburg before the outbreak of hostilities, permitting the bearer to carry a revolver; and another issued at Kimberley authorising the bearer to the privilege of buying a diamond, and this is accompanied by a certificate of registration to show that the stone purchased is not being smuggled.

## POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIANS.

### A RETURN VISIT.

Our little friends will be here again next month, when they open their Hongkong season on Saturday, the 16th inst. It will be seen from a telegram printed elsewhere that they left Townville to-day, per the s.s. *Tianan*, which is due here on the 23rd October. Their engagement will last till the 26th, and during their stay *The Bull of New York*, *A Gaiety Girl*, *The Gipsy*, *The Lady Slavey*, and *King Do Do* will be staged. Mr. A. H. Pollard who is in Hongkong, in advance of the Company, states that they had an enormously successful season in the United States and Canada, and will return there after their Far Eastern tour, which will include Manila, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

For 25 years the company has been in existence, and during that time India, China, Manila, Honolulu, South Africa, United States, Canada, Mauritius have been visited again and again, and everywhere the Lilliputian performers have won the hearts of their audiences with the beauty of their performance.

The children range from the ages of 7 to 14 years, and possess really beautiful voices, throwing themselves into their parts with all the abandon of childhood and the self-possession of trained actors.

The children all come from Melbourne, Australia, where they were trained for their parts at the school owned and controlled by the Pollard company, where at present there are some 300 children being trained for the stage.

The tours that these children have made are wonderful for the distances covered. Probably no other theatrical organization in the world has travelled a greater total distance than has this band of little Australians. Mr. H. Pollard, a son of the founder, himself a member of the first cast twenty-five years ago, and now a mature man with a ten-year-old daughter in the company, says that in twelve months, while he kept a record of the journeys by miles, he travelled nearly 40,000 miles, and that was but one year out of the twenty-five.

Mr. A. H. Pollard, told an interesting story to *The Hongkong Telegraph* of the starting of this unique entertainment, and the tours of the company through many lands:

"The father of the present manager, J. J. Pollard, conceived the idea of children giving comic operas through his giving a children's fancy dress ball, and they sang and acted in such a credible manner that he asked himself, can not these children do something in a professional way?"

"Accordingly, the idea reached maturity in 1879, the first opera selected being *Pinafore*, which was then all the rage. This presentation was an instantaneous success and was followed by *Les Cloches de Corneville*, *Madame Angot*, *Pirates of Penzance*, *Patience*, and other reigning favourites. The company toured Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand and everywhere the children made themselves favourites. They shortly needed new territory, and their first trip to India was made in 1882 when the company was engaged to perform at the Calcutta exhibition. The tour was extended to all the principal cities of India, taking in Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, in which city the company was written up by Rudyard Kipling, and in fact, all the principal cities.

From thence they went to Colombo and then to Singapore, Batavia, Island of Java, and back to Australia, by the way of Queensland. In 1884, Mr. J. J. Pollard died, and the company was put under the management of his sons, C. A. Pollard and Tom Pollard. Since that time the company has made a continuous success, though the prosperous times have been interspersed with occasional vicissitudes, through war and fire.

"In a town in New Zealand, namely New Plymouth, the theatre caught fire a few hours after the company had retired for the night, but the management engaged the town hall, and the company played *The Mikado* the next night as if nothing had happened. On going from Melbourne to Sydney on the steamship *Zongara*, they encountered a very severe storm. 'We were all locked down in the cabin,' he said, and such a terrified lot of children I do not want to see again. The main mast was carried away, as well as the cook's galley. The bridge was also swept off, knocking the funnel into old iron, and the men had no end of work to keep the water out of the fire room. 'We sealed up bottles containing messages and set them afloat for no one expected to get ashore again.'

"In South Africa we had an experience that we were inclined to laugh at later on, but at the time it was no joke. After our Durban season in June and July of 1890, we played at Maritzburg, and then went to Pretoria, where we played three weeks. After playing there two weeks some of the Dutch officials gave us a gentle hint to get out before the rush came. 'We got our baggage together on four hours' notice and started for Kimberly. We were stopped at the border town of Verreign and searched for arms, as they wanted all they could get hold of. We had with us twenty-four wooden rifles, that we use in one of our operas, made on the model of a Martini-Henry, and you should have seen those Dutchmen grab for them, and also the look of disgust that came over their faces when they discovered the dummy guns. We got down to Kimberly and started our season, when we were given another hint—hints were common in South Africa, you will notice—to get to a place of safety as soon as possible. So we took to Mafeking and Bulawayo, and when things quieted down returned to Kimberly.'

"We played from the middle of September to the 10th day of October, when Mr. Rhodes gave us hint number three to 'get out at once.' The warning came at 3 p.m. on the 11th, and at 5 we were steaming out of the town. Mr. C. A. Pollard said to settle up some business and was compelled to remain until the siege was raised by Col. French. 'Taken all in all, I never saw the children give a better performance of *The Gipsy*, for they entered into the spirit of the thing in earnest, and our business in Queensland was something immense. We stayed in South Africa until January 24th, when we returned to Australia after an absence of four and one half years. We then took our ninth trip to India and returning by the way of Hongkong were advised to play Manila for a couple of weeks. We tried it with the result that we cancelled our Queensland engagement and stayed in Manila for two months, packing the *Zonita* opera house, the swell amusement place in that town. This was our first time before an American audience, and we were advised to try America. Accordingly plans were laid for a tour, and our first engagement was at the Tivoli opera house in San Francisco. Since then we have played all the large cities en route to Chicago and New York."



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

UNOFFICIAL SARCASM.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

29th ult.  
A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.E., Col. L. F. Brown, R.E., (General Officer Commanding), Hon. L. A. May, C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary), Hon. L. A. M. Johnston (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Capt. L. A. Barnes-Lawrence, R.N. (Harbour Master), Hon. P. N. A. Jones, (Director of Public Works), Hon. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Hon. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (Attorney General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Gershom Stewart, Hon. W. J. Gresson, Hon. Wei Yuk, Hon. R. Shewan, and Mr. S. B. C. Ross (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL.

The Colonial Secretary moved that financial minutes Nos. 49 and 50, be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was carried.

The Colonial Secretary also laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.

The Attorney General was to have moved the first reading of a bill entitled "The Chinese Emigration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1904," but the motion was postponed.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Five million eight hundred and thirty-five thousand four hundred and seventy dollars to the public service of the year 1905."

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.  
The Hon. R. Shewan said that, before venturing upon any remarks regarding the estimates, he would congratulate the Council upon the changes which had taken place in certain of their more important departments. He was proceeding to mention various of the departmental heads, when—

H. E. the Governor reminded him that he was scarcely dealing with the subject immediately before the meeting.

The hon. member, notwithstanding, alluded to the appointment of His Excellency, whom he said he was delighted to honour, and who was apparently animated with a desire to deal justly between man and man. He congratulated the Colonial Treasurer on the clear and full statement of the items of revenue and expenditure and the explanations accompanying them, but he was sorry to see his old friends, Miscellaneous Receipts and Miscellaneous Expenses, figure so largely. It was composed of \$12,000 profit from subsidiary coin, and \$12,000 on account of conservancy contracts. In his opinion these were items large enough to stand on their own bottom, and should not be mixed with miscellaneous items. He would ask why there had been no profit made on subsidiary coin for the first part of this year, and why the Government allowed this business to be hampered by such a flood of subsidiary coin from Canton.

LAND SALES.

Coming to the estimates actually, there was very little margin between the revenue and the expenditure, and if the Opium Farm \$2,000,000, and land sales, which figured at \$5,000,000, should fall them, they would be in queer street. Not that he had much fear about the land sales, as value but at the same time in counting revenue from land sales, it must not be forgotten, that they were living on their capital. He questioned the usefulness of granting a 75 years lease, and although he was aware of the clause which permitted an option to renew, he thought the whole system should be re-arranged. It was far too vague and indefinite for business men, and the consequence would be that government land on such conditions would go out of favour. Speaking of land reminded him of trees, but he never thought they would be reduced to

SCRAPING THE HILLSIDES FOR REVENUE.  
For weeks and weeks past, there had been cries of "Woodman, spare that tree," but all they could get from the Colonial Secretary was something resembling "The Budget is coming, Hurrah! Hurrah!" He supposed in time they would suggest that the Public Gardens be turned into market gardens, and run at a profit. If they must get revenue out of trees, let them plant rubber trees. They grew very well in the colony, and the Colonial Secretary could find enjoyment in milking and tapping them. It certainly was a subject for reflection, that in spite of this immense expenditure in preventive measures, plague should run its course just as it did in Canton, where no efforts were made to reduce it. He hoped at the end of the year, Mr. Jones would not do as some of his predecessors had done, and come forward and say he never intended to spend all this money. If he thought so now, he should say so. He would like to know when they were going to seriously consider the adoption of wood paving in the principal streets, and also

THE REMOVAL OF THE CLOCK TOWER.  
which, as it stood, caused a serious block, and also if they intended to push forward the building of the new Law Courts. In this connection he thought the business should have been given to local architects. Hongkong would certainly should be given to men who knew the conditions out here, and not to men at home, who thought they might have won scholarships had never lived in the tropics and know absolutely nothing of the conditions under which they lived out here. As to the Post Office, he had cost them an enormous sum. He thought that while they were about it, they should add another story, and locate the Harbour Master and his staff there. He (the Harbour Master) would have a finer view of the harbour, and be nearer the centre, whilst the Colonial Treasurer would be beneficially assisted by the sale of the old Harbour Office site, which must be very valuable. Continuing, the hon. member said he thought that in Hongkong they suffered sadly from want of taste and lack of imagination. If there was one land mark endeared to old residents it was Pedder's Wharf, and it was

AN ACT OF SNOBBERY AND TOADYISM.  
to change that name to Blake Pier. It was the centre of the life of the harbour, the starting point of all their excursions, and, furthermore, commemorated the name of an old naval officer who did fine work for the Colony in the days gone by. It was thought necessary to advertise the name of a Government official there was plenty of new streets, etc., for the purpose, and it would suggest, without giving the least offence, that the old name should be restored. Whoever was responsible for this miserable piece of timeserving, deserved the contempt of every right-minded man. With regard to the lack of imagination, look at the Peak, and see with what little care, foresight and wisdom the place had been laid out. It seemed impossible to look ahead and imagine what Hongkong

would be like twenty years hence. For this, however, he did not entirely blame the Government, but although he supposed it was too late now to do much with Hongkong still in Kowloon the Government had a splendid chance. The streets there should be fine, wide boulevards and avenues. He did beseech the Government to look ahead. Kowloon was to have tramways and railways, and it would never do to lose sight of the importance of attending to this matter of roads. They could not think how mortified he was the other day, when in conversation with a German, the latter said they had not a road in Hongkong that would compare with Tsingtau—and Hongkong the fifth port in the world! There was one man in Hongkong, to whom they owed their scheme of reclamation and other improvements—Sir Paul Chater C.M.G.,—but even he was derided and laughed at, for proposing what had proved an incalculable boon to the whole Colony.

A CUTTING REPLY.

The Colonial Secretary said:—The remarks of the hon. member certainly furnish two surprises which I, myself, never expected to experience in this Council Chamber. One is that actual praise has been meted out to subordinate officials, and the other is that a gentleman, an Englishman, and a member of this Council, a man who holds a considerable position in this Colony, stands up and, in the presence of two of our Chinese subjects and of the Press, who will duly report it, applies terms regarding a former representative of the King in this Colony, which I should have thought any man would have been ashamed to utter.

The Hon. Shewan: I meant the persons who advised him.

The Colonial Secretary:—The distinction is so fine that it hardly becomes a distinction. Continuing, the Colonial Secretary said that, with reference to the remarks of the Hon. Shewan in regard to the influx of Canton coin in this Colony, he would like to ask him how they would go on if the Viceroy of Canton took steps to prevent the flow of coins of this Colony into Chinese territory. The hon. member next criticised the system of granting 75-year leases and he (the Hon. Shewan) told them that would depreciate property in future in this Colony. This is a cry that was raised at the time the change was made, and all he (the speaker) could say was that since the change was made, land sales had proved that land was sought after as much as ever it was. The Hon. Shewan next deplored the expenditure on plague preventive measures, and said that it had acted just as well as it had done in Canton where they took no precautions at all. The Hon. Shewan, forgot to mention, however, the fact that this year they had been comparatively immune from plague. His (the speaker's) opinion, and the information of the Sanitary Board, was to the effect that during this year Hongkong had been conspicuous by its freedom from plague which had raged so fiercely around them. As to the Law Courts, he would ask the Hon. Shewan to wait before criticising. The hon. member, he advised them to put another member on the Post Office, but perhaps he had forgotten that it had been arranged to do so, and kept in reserve for an extension of office which was certain to take place with the extension of the Colony. Concerning our roads, not having been to Tsingtau—and he was afraid the hon. member had never been there—he was unable to speak, beyond saying that if they had better roads in Tsingtau than they had in Hongkong they were very fortunate.

H. E. the Governor said there were several points which the Colonial Secretary did not touch on, but referred to in the speech of the Hon. Mr. Shewan which he would deal with. He could not understand the first point raised in connection with the Estimates when the hon. member stated that in his opinion, Miscellaneous Receipts and Miscellaneous Expenditure ought not to include conservancy contracts and profits on subsidiary coins, and that these were sufficiently important items to be separately dealt with under the heading of details of revenue. It seemed to him that they were separately dealt with, and appeared in the Estimates on page 5. The hon. member went on to refer to the disadvantage of creating revenue with land sales. This was a question which had been very often considered and discussed in that Council, and it seemed to him perfectly legitimate to create such revenue, in view of the fact that they were spending largely on public works out of revenue, and upon public works which they anticipated would be remunerative. With regard to the remarks on the subject of cutting trees, he thought that the Hon. Mr. Shewan had forgotten at the moment that, in so far as any one person was responsible for the loss of the trees, that person was himself and not the Colonial Secretary. It seemed to him to be quite unnecessary for the hon. member to have gone out of his way to bring in the Colonial Secretary in that particular connection.

Hon. Shewan: I thought the work was inaugurated before your arrival.

H.E. REPLIES.

H. E. the Governor, acknowledging the interruption, observed that he alone was responsible. With regard to what had been said on the subject of plague, the number of cases of plague which had occurred in the Colony, was this year considerably less than what it had been in most of the years since 1894, though the epidemic had raged in Canton as badly as ever. He did not himself attribute very much importance to this latter fact, but he did think that it was their bounden duty to follow up and carry out such measures as scientific men, who had studied the question, told them was necessary to improve the health of the community. The hon. member had thrown some doubt on the Public Works Department spending all the money provided for in the estimates. As a matter of fact the works they were now carrying out were contracts entered into for some time. These were going on smoothly, but they wanted to have enough money so that there should not be any check on the work of the Law Courts, and the Post Office. The small question of the clock tower impeding traffic in Queen's Road, was a matter upon which at present he was not able to give any opinion, but he would look into it. On the large question of employing local architects in preference to getting designs from the best known architects in England he was not entirely in accord with the hon. member. He did not think they could have done better than get the designs they had received, drawn by men who were designing some of the best buildings in England, and in other parts of the British Empire. The question of roads at Kowloon had received the very careful attention of the Public Works Department, and probably the hon. member, if he had recently been there, would have noticed some steps in the direction for which he was arguing. With regard to what had been said regarding Tsingtau, he should think it was quite likely they had splendid roads. That was part of the German policy, and he added that, when he visited a German colony, adjacent to the Gold Coast, he was struck by the great expenditure they had incurred on roads. The only material which remained for him to refer to, was the question raised—he could not think very fortunately—as to want of taste. He thought the question was answered by the silence it had received by the whole of the Council.

The motion was then put and carried, and on the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Colonial Treasurer, the bill was referred to the Finance Committee. The Council adjourned.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the Colonial Secretary presiding. The following votes were recommended for adoption by the Council:—

LAND COURT.

A sum of \$250 in aid of the vote Land Court, New Territory, other charges, for repairing the houseboat used by the Land Court department as a branch office in the New Territory, which was damaged by the recent typhoon.

TAIPINGSHAN GARDEN.

A sum of \$500 in aid of the vote Botanical and Afforestation Department, other charges, for Taipingshan Garden—levelling and laying out.

The appropriation bill was also passed.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

28th ult.  
The twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the above Company, was held at the offices of the Company at noon to-day. Mr. H. P. White presided, and there were also present Hon. W. J. Gresson, Hon. R. Shewan, Mr. A. G. Wood (Directors), Mr. T. F. Hough, J. E. Gomes, Chan King Yu, Chan Yuk Ting and E. G. Remedios (Secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen the report and accounts having been in your hands for some days I will, with your permission, following the usual custom, take them as read. It is a matter of regret that the accounts do not show a better result, but shareholders must bear in mind that the year 1903 was one of particular depression in the shipping trade of the world, which rendered competition more keen than ever. The out-break of the war benefited us in a measure, but not to the extent we could have hoped, as although the regular steamers of the competing line were withdrawn from their usual runs, for transport services, their places were immediately filled by specially chartered steamers, so that competition in the coast and Far East trades was still rigorously kept up. I am glad, however, to be able to state that during the latter part of the period under review the actual regular trade of the company showed a slight improvement on the working of the last few years, an improvement that we sincerely trust will be maintained. What effect the ultimate outcome of the war will have on our trade in particular, is difficult to forecast, but without being unduly sanguine, we venture to think we may look for better times; which if they come, the company is in a sound position to take advantage of. In the circumstances, the general managers and consulting committee, after due consideration, have decided to declare a dividend of 10 per cent. out of the profits of the year's working, apportioning the balance to depreciation as set forth in the report. As regards the present year's working, the earnings so far have been fairly satisfactory, in spite of delays on account of typhoons and typhoon warnings. All the steamers of the company are at present fairly well employed, and we have hope that at the next general meeting we shall be in a position to present a more favourable balance sheet. Before proposing the adoption of the report and account, I shall be pleased to answer any questions that shareholders may wish to put. No questions being asked, the Chairman then moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. T. F. Hough said: I have gone through the report, and considering the year's working that it deals with, I think the shareholders will consider it a satisfactory one. I have followed the chairman's remarks with a certain amount of interest, and I am glad to hear that he holds great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The motion was put and unanimously carried.

Mr. Hough then proposed that the Hon. W. J. Gresson, the Hon. R. Shewan, Mr. C. H. Thompson and Mr. A. G. Wood, now forming the consulting committee be re-elected. Mr. J. E. Gomes seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

MAKING FALSE REPORTS.

29th ult.  
The police are much exercised in their minds over the fact that there is no method in law of dealing with persons who give in false reports of supposed crimes or misdemeanours. They complain that much valuable time is wasted in investigating reported occurrences, which they subsequently discover never took place. A case in point is one recorded in these columns on Tuesday, in which a man reported, to Inspector Collett, that he had been set upon by three men and robbed of a watch, chain and a jade-stone bangle. Two men of the force were detailed to investigate the matter, and after eighteen hours' patient labour, managed to find the supposed stolen articles, and to arrest the three men. When the complainant was called upon to identify the arrested men, he coolly informed the police that he had lost the articles to them in a gambling game, having previously got rid of all his money. An effort was then made to induce the three men, falsely accused of theft, to bring a charge against the man for wrongfully causing their arrest. For some unaccountable reason, they were unwilling to do this. Thus all the labour of the police went for naught, and they had no remedy against the false accuser. A little legislation should meet this difficulty, giving the police themselves the power to prosecute alleged false accusers, when the persons accused refuse to do so. This would afford some measure of protection to the police, and prevent much valuable time being lost.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY.

STANDING IN THE FAR EAST TRADE.

The Secretary of the B. I. S. N. Company, on being interviewed at London in regard to the paralysis of British Commerce with the Far East, said his Company was unaffected though they ran vessels from Calcutta to Japan, the cargoes consisting almost entirely of rice and wheat. Under the Russian definition of contraband of war, foodstuffs would be subject to seizure by that Power, but they were prepared to take the risk at present, though it does seem preposterous that a comparatively unimportant maritime Power such as Russia should be permitted to proclaim anything contraband of war that may suit it; and this paralysis of the entire commerce of a neutral nation. The B. I. S. N. Company have no intention of suspending their Japanese trade.

OIL SHIP ABLAZE.

A SEA OF FLAME.

OFF EAST POINT.

27th ult.

Through the early hours of this morning the firemen laboured on the edge of a seething cauldron. The notorious Chinese ship *Saining*, which had cleared in the afternoon for Wuchow and the West River, with close on 2,800 tons and cases of kerosene, got ablaze as she was moored in the dangerous goods anchorage by Kellett Island, off East Point. Persons walking on the Praya observed a small glare, rising and falling, near Causeway Bay shortly before ten o'clock, and some time later the alarm was sounded at the Central Station. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, the deputy superintendent of police, with Assistant Superintendent Baker, immediately turned out with the men and gear and hastened away to Vanchai. As news of the people made their way to the Eastern end of the city, and obtained an uninterrupted view of the conflagration across the waters of Causeway Bay. The floating fire engine had already arrived on the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses at Vanchai and East Point with a brightness equal to that of day. The beauty of the spectacle as viewed from the scene, but owing to the intense heat from the burning ship she was unable to steam near enough to be of any service. Huge dark clouds of smoke rolled out in majestic grandeur, turning to gorgeous orange, then to yellow, and then to dull red as they floated away under the gentle influence of a north-east breeze, which, fortunately, was scarcely more than a zephyr. The tremendous body of flame, at intervals rising and falling, or darting skyward, illuminated the still waters of the harbour and the houses



A JAPANESE VOLUNTEER FLEET.

The experiences of the present war, in which the taking up of transports by the Government has resulted in the chartering of a large number of foreign steamers, have evidently convinced certain Japanese of the necessity of forming a Volunteer Fleet such as that possessed by Russia. For some time past, it is stated, the Imperial Marine Society has been considering the formation of a fleet, and recently the establishment of a corporation was decided upon, and a prospectus issued. The object of the corporation is stated to be the establishment of a Volunteer Fleet to assist the Imperial Navy in time of war. It is proposed to build the steamers from funds raised by public subscription, the terms of which are given as follows:—

1.—The Imperial Volunteer Fleet shall be organized by subscriptions derived from members of the public throughout Japan irrespective of position or sex.

2.—The steamers shall be built in compliance with the instructions of the Ministers of State concerned, in regard to their style of construction.

3.—All steamers of the fleet shall be built in Japan. When circumstances require it, steamers already built may be purchased.

4.—The means for the maintenance of the fleet will be determined by the promoting committee.

5.—Subscriptions shall be raised to the amount of ¥15,000,000.

6.—Subscribers will receive commemorative medals, with the approval of the President of the Society.

7.—Any one subscribing a sum of upwards of ¥300 will receive a medal of merit.

8.—Money subscribed in aid of the funds of the Volunteer Fleet will not be spent for any other purpose than for that set forth in this prospectus.

The prospectus further states that while Japanese shipping has made remarkable strides since the Japan-China war, yet according to the latest returns, steamers of upwards of 1,000 tons number only 194, and of this number the vessels qualified to receive the Navigation Encouragement Bounty are not more than 45. Most of these vessels are taken up for military purposes in time of war, so that trade and commerce necessarily suffer. With so small a number of steamers, even military transport work cannot be carried out satisfactorily. It is therefore necessary to endeavor to extend the Navy side by side with the expansion of the merchant marine in order to make good the deficit in shipping in time of war and aid the growth of foreign trade. In time of peace the steamers of the Volunteer Fleet will serve commercial purposes, and in time of war act as auxiliary cruisers, as is done by the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers and those of the Cunard line of England. It is the duty of the people, declares the prospectus, to organize such a fleet, as its establishment cannot be expected from ordinary business enterprise.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LD.

Following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-third ordinary general meeting, to be held at the offices of the general agents, on Friday, the 21st prox., at noon.

The general agents and consulting committee beg to submit to the shareholders the final accounts for the year 1903.

1903 Account.—The result of the year's working is a credit balance of \$445,494.34, out of which, and with the approval of the shareholders, it is proposed to pay a dividend of 34% (= \$17 per share), to add \$100,000 to the reserve fund, raising the latter to \$1,400,000, place \$25,000 to the credit of re-insurance fund, and to carry forward the balance of \$150,494.34 to the current year's account.

1904 Account.—To date the working of the office compares favourably with that of the previous year.

Consulting Committee.—Since the last meeting Mr. J. H. Lewis has resigned his seat. To meet this vacancy Mr. H. P. White was nominated and his appointment requires the confirmation of shareholders. The present members, The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. D. E. Brown, F. Maitland, H. P. White and E. Shel-ling, retire, but offer themselves for re-election. Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. H. Potts and R. Chatterton Wilcox and their re-election is recommended.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents, Hongkong, 27th September, 1904.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1903.

Liabilities	
Capital subscribed	\$2,500,000.00
Amount paid-up	\$ 500,000.00
Reserve fund	1,500,000.00
Re-insurance fund	56,739.01
Outstanding dividends	8,996.00
Balance of working account, 1903	445,494.34
	\$2,311,239.35

Assets

Cash on current account with Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	\$ 11,657.54
Fixed Deposits, with banks in Hongkong	225,000.00
Monies and debentures, in Hongkong and Shanghai	1,489,361.85
China Imperial Government Loan, 1886	48,268.50
United States Bonds, (4 per cent Loan, 1902)	400,000.00
Japanese Government Bonds	117,850.55
Accounts receivable	19,090.90
	\$2,311,239.35

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1903.

To amount brought forward from last account	\$110,551.96
To net premia received, less re-insurances	1,696,910.18
To interest	151,188.28
To transfer fees	779.00
	\$1,959,420.42
By losses and claims paid	\$1,218,889.90
By charges, including directors' auditors' and survey fees	109,476.17
By commissions	153,056.51
By exchange	1,621.50
By balance at above	445,494.34
	\$1,959,420.42

By balance at above, \$1,959,420.42

By balance at above, \$1,959,420.42

By balance at above, \$1,959,420.42

By balance at above, \$1,959,420.42

By balance at above, \$1,959,420.42

By balance at above, \$1,959,420.42

By balance at above, \$1,959,420.42

By balance at above, \$1,959,420.42

By balance at above, \$1,959,420.42

By balance at above, \$1,959,420.42

By balance at above, \$1,959,420.42

By balance at above, \$1,959,420.42

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

A semi-annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Yokohama Specie Bank was held on the 10th instant when the following accounts were passed:—

Gross profit	6,489,418.104
Brought forward	427,667.84
Gross losses	4,582,417.636
Net profits	1,907,068.312
To Ordinary Reserves	200,000.000
To Reserve or silver	100,000.000
To Dividend (six yen per old, new and second new share and three yen per third new share)	1,080,000.000
To Balance	527,000.558

Mr. Soma, President of the Bank, delivered a speech at the meeting. He spoke in part as follows:—"The foreign trade of Japan has increased despite the war. The amount of exports during the period under review was over 130 million yen. Compared with the corresponding period of last year the exports showed an increase of over 11 million yen and imports an increase of over 16 million yen. The excess of imports over exports was more than 45,160,000 yen. This was attributable to the large import of various war materials, sugar, kerosene oil, cereals and the acquisition of steamers. The exports of specie during the period under review reached over 69,840,000 yen. This was due to the large imports of merchandise payment of freights, insurance and charterage to foreigners owing to the lack of native shipping, and to the remittance home of specie by foreigners who entertained fears concerning the future of the Japanese convertible system. The fall of the exchange rate in consequence of the necessity of keeping funds in London in order to adjust the war finances was also partly responsible. As to the conditions of trade abroad, commerce and industry in Great Britain and the United States were normal, and were not affected by the Russo-Japanese war. Trade in North China and Shanghai was unfavourably affected by the war. Owing to the plentiful crop of agricultural products in India the trade with that country was satisfactory. Owing to the above circumstances, the Bank frequently suffered inconvenience in its business dealings. The necessity of keeping funds abroad compelled the Bank to make efforts to purchase bills. Owing to the large imports of merchandise, the large imports of merchandise, the exchange transactions for the payment of the prices, with the exception of those of the special kinds of merchandise, were entrusted to other banks. The demands for export bills by these banks and also the remittances by foreigners who entertained fears of the convertible system caused a fall in the exchange rate, and specie was continually exported for months. Notwithstanding the disadvantage of purchasing export bills at such a time, however, the Bank did its best to furnish facilities in the interests of the export trade. It regrets that it was sometimes unable to furnish satisfactory facilities to the import traders. The Newchwang branch of the Bank was reopened on August 4th and an agency was established at Dainy on the 22nd of the same month. At present the principal business is the exchange of military notes, but an increase of business is expected when affairs become tranquil."

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

Tingnan West Coast—Kra, Renong, Takupar, Paaga, Takung, Puket, Tang, Sul, Peris, Kedah.

In some of the provinces the works are small and unimportant; but the total annual production is little short of five thousand long tons, of a value of about £500,000 taking the price of tin at £120 per long ton.

Generally speaking, all the mining is in the hands of Chinese, the labour is Chinese, and the smelting is locally by Chinese methods. The only exception to these generalisations is that one British and one Dutch company are working in Kedah, an American company is making a small commencement in Bangphian, and a British smelting company is establishing an ore-buying agency in Puket. The number of Siamese and Malays engaged in tin-mining is very small.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and Renong (also on the West Coast) have a considerable mining industry. On the East Coast, Lakon Sri Tammarat and Jalar (port Patani) are the chief centres. The most promising districts for future developments are in Kedah, Rahman, Jalar, Takupar, and Renong.

There is an enormous field for the expansion of the tin-mining industry in the Siamese possessions in the Malay Peninsula; and considerable activity in prospecting on the part of European capitalists has lately been shown.

At present, Puket Island (on the West Coast) is the most important tin-mining centre in all the Siam States; but Kedah, Takupar, and







The Japan Mail states that the hearing of the case in which the liquidator of the bankrupt firm of Messrs. Mouriya, Heimann and Co. claims Y225,250 from Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. will take place on Oct. 22nd in the Court of Cassation. It may be remembered that on May 29th, 1904, judgment was given in the Yokohama District Court in favour of the liquidator of the bankrupt firm. Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. having appealed in the Tokyo Appeal Court against the decision given in the lower Court, judgment was this time given in favour of Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. which was rendered on June 9th this year. Mr. Hioki, the liquidator, then appealed to the Court of Cassation.

We understand that the meeting of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society took place on Tuesday at the City Hall, when officers-bearers for the ensuing year were elected, and it was arranged to hold the usual St. Andrew's Ball. For some reason or other, however, reporters are rigorously debarred from attending the deliberations of this body. We cannot refrain from commenting upon this St. Andrew's line of action, for it is obvious that the proceedings would be of great public interest in such a community as Hongkong, where the Scotch element is so preponderant. It means that probably nine-tenths of the members of the Society who, for various reasons were unable to attend, are left utterly in the dark as to the business transacted. In other Eastern centres the meetings of the Society are gladly opened to the Press.

According to the Birmingham Daily Mail, a remarkable incident occurred at a recent execution at Birmingham, the condemned man appearing on the scaffold smoking a cigar. The report in question states: "Holden, however, quietly submitted to his arms and hands being pointed. This work was carried out with great despatch, and hardly a minute or two had elapsed ere the procession to the scene of the execution was formed, and had started upon its journey. The Roman Catholic chaplain led the way, and Holden, smoking a cigar, walked with firm step, with a warder on either side. The medical officer of the prison (Dr. Murray), the deputy medical officer (Dr. Wakefield), the governor of the gaol (Captain Percy Green), and the chief warder walked behind, and the executioners brought up the rear. On arrival at the scaffold, which was but fifty yards or so from the condemned cell, the final preparations only occupied a few seconds. The cigar had to be taken from Holden's mouth in order to put on the white cap. As he took his stand, Holden, who maintained a wonderfully calm demeanour said, 'Farewell! I will see some of you again.' A drop of 6 ft. 7 in. was allowed, and death was instantaneous. Only 65 seconds transpired between the leaving of the condemned cell and the execution."

Among the passengers travelling on the N. D. L. mail steamer Bayern, are Masters V. Aizen and Candido Onanion, five years students at St. Joseph's College. They have passed all of the Government examinations, in addition to the Oxford Junior, and the authorities are now waiting to learn whether the boys have also succeeded in the Oxford Senior. The scholars are now bound for London, via Southampton, where they are taking up medicine and law, respectively. Shortly before the Bayern was timed to start Br. Sylvester, the director of the College, and a good number of the boys, accompanied by several friends, including Father Nava, Vice-Procurator, Dr. J. Lukban, Messrs. Vicente Aizen and E. F. Agonillo, went over to Kowloon in launches chartered for the occasion and gave the young travellers a hearty send off on the start of their five years' absence from Hongkong. It is interesting to know that Master Vazquez, a former pupil of the College, is now completing his studies in medicine at London. Such facts as these, while showing that parents are ready and willing to go to considerable expense in educating their sons, are surely suggestive of the importance of steps being taken by the government to provide facilities for advanced studies in the Colony. Let us have a scholarship or two, and stimulate healthy competition among the younger generation.

Canton appears to be having troubles of her own just now, with fires, murders, and stabbing affrays. A passenger arriving from that city reports that a fracas took place in a silk shop there, which resulted in one of the shopmen having his hand pinned to the counter by the knife of a would-be customer. A Eurasian went into a silk shop in the China town and bargained for two pieces of silk, but there was a great difference between his ideas of the price and those of the shopman, and after the goods had been inspected the Eurasian agreed to take them and they were wrapped up. When it came to paying the purchaser had not sufficient money and wanted credit for the balance. The shopkeeper refused credit, and then the trouble began. The purchaser wanted his goods, but the owner wanted their monetary value, and finding he could not get them, the man drew a jack-knife and made a lunge at the silk-dealer, pinning his hand to the counter of the shop. His cries brought his neighbours to the scene, when each thought the other was the assailant, and a free fight commenced, while the wounded man was carried to the upper storey of the shop, being so sick and faint as to be able to give no explanation of the affair. The Eurasian then made good his retreat. Some hard knocks were given and received by the excited crowd before the disturbance was quelled by the intervention of a German gentleman who had witnessed the occurrence.

At the Magistracy on Tuesday, Mr. A. O. Brown, master at the Diocesan Boys' School, appeared to answer a summons, taken out against him by Mr. E. Long, charging him with assault. The facts of the case were that, last Wednesday, a picnic party proceeded in a launch round the harbour, the complainant and defendant being among the set. Complainant said that defendant interfered with him, and finally knocked him over causing him to hurt himself. Defendant denied the charge saying that, while the party was proceeding in the launch, complainant got up on the bulwarks and stood on them. This made the ladies on board nervous, and they asked him to request complainant to come down. This complainant refused to do, and so defendant found himself confronted by two alternatives—either to remain passive, while complainant defied his authority before his boys, and outraged the feelings of a number of ladies who were present, or to remove complainant. He decided on the latter alternative and, using a little necessary force put him on deck, when complainant stumbled over one of the boys' feet and fell, but he was in no way damaged or even hurt. There was no assault, and no force used more than required to remove complainant. Mr. Kemp: The summons is dismissed. Mr. Brown: I thank your Worship. When will people begin to understand that the Magistracy is not a public laundry? Goodness knows, enough linen is washed there in the course of an hour, without people taking things there which might just as well be scrubbed at home!

Intimation.  
THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

ICE HOUSE ROAD.  
HONGKONG.  
CABLE ADDRESS.—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China. Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon, India and the Far East generally. A daily newspaper with weekly edition published for despatch by the homeward mail. The daily is recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when any effective style of type will be adopted. This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. At each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until countermanded.

JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European supervision, well turned out, free from errors, and remarkably cheap at.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on application to.

THE MANAGER.  
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.  
1, Ice House Road, Hongkong.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.									
Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," pages 5.									
STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.		
								RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	8,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$7,000,000 \$250,000 \$175,533 \$191,973	\$1,492,554	Div. of 1/- 10/- @ exchange 1/9 15/16 \$16.41 for first half-year 1904	6 1/2 %	\$610 ss. & b. London 2 1/2	
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£7	\$175,533 \$191,973	\$21,668	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$30 buyers	
MARINE INSURANCES.									
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,750,000 \$369,143 \$784,415 \$906,872 \$900,000	\$1,959,926	\$3 1/2 for 1902	5 %	\$605 buyers	
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$151,992 \$314,342 \$322,134	Nil.	\$4 for year ended 30.4.1903	6 1/2 %	\$61	
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 300,000 Tls. 31,850	Tls. 274,589	Interim of 10/- a/c 1903		Tls. 7 1/2 buyers	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$700,000 \$37,794	\$186,284	\$12 for 1902	9 1/2 %	\$140	
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,300,000 \$50,000	\$110,551	\$15 for 1902	6 1/2 %	\$240 buyers	
FIRE INSURANCES.									
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,700,288 \$1,000,000	\$371,110	\$22 1/2 for 1902	6 1/2 %	\$332 1/2	
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$125,075 \$2,501	\$319,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1902	8 %	\$87 buyers	
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.									
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$250,000 \$600,000 \$157,555	\$16,362	\$1 1/2 for first half-year 1904	10 1/2 %	\$22 1/2 ss. & b.	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	£205,000 £100,000	£5,853	10/- for 1903	5 %	\$126 buyers	
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$50	\$50	none	Dr. \$63,123	\$5 for 1900		\$26	
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$80,915	Nil.	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1903	6 1/2 %	\$32 ex div.	
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$60,000 \$15,093	\$1,287	\$1.80 & b. 40 cts. for year ending 30.4.03 \$2.00 & b. 20 cts.	5 1/2 % 3 1/2 %	\$41 sellers \$30 sellers	
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$21,775 \$18,000 \$130,153	\$33,648	\$5 for and 1-year making \$13 for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$145 sellers	
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000	£19,555	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 4) for 1903	6 %	25/- buyers	
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 98,000 Tls. 201,614	Tls. 865	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1904	10 %	Tls. 30 buyers	
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 55,541	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1904	8 1/2 %	Tls. 40 buyers	
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 55,541	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1904	8 1/2 %	Tls. 45 buyers	
REFINERIES.									
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$147,717	Interim of \$5 for 1904		\$237 buyers	
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$73,905	\$3 for 1897		\$6	
Pearl Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,456	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.03	4 1/2 %	Tls. 60 buyers	
MINING.									
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 251,337 Fcs. 1,529,652	Fcs. 85,705	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 55 for 1903		\$4 0	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£1,500,000	£7,236	No. 12 of 1/-		\$6	
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000	£7,820	No. 3 of 1/6		Tls. 7 1/2	
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.									
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$25,500	\$505,471	\$6 dividend and \$1 bonus for first half-year 1904	6 1/2 %	\$125 buyers	
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 900,000	Tls. 48,153	Tls. 7 final—Tls. 12 for year end. 30.4.04	6 1/2 %	Tls. 181 buyers	
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,500,000	\$43,732	\$5 for 2nd half year 1903	4 1/2 %	\$250 sellers	
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited	6,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$49,936	\$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903	6 1/2 %	\$195 sales	
Do. (Preference)	2,750	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$49,936	\$7 dividend	6 1/2 %	\$10	
Howarth Erskine, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$14,000	\$29,926	\$10 div. & \$2 1/2 bonus for 1902/3	6 %	\$10 buyers	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000	\$28,015	Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1904	4 1/2 %	\$113 buyers	
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	20,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210 Tls. 50,913	Tls. 22,895	Interim of Tls. 4 for 1904	6 1/2 %	Tls. 164	
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 6,000	Tls. 1,760	Tls. 18 for 1903	9 1/2 %	Tls. 189 sales	
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$60	\$60	\$55,500	\$489	\$1 1/2 for 1903	4 1/2 %	\$27 1/2 sellers	
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.									
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$500,000	\$51,966	Interim of \$6 for 1904	8 %	\$122 ss. & sellers	
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 800,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 17,144	Tls. 37,634	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1904	7 1/2 %	Tls. 111 sales	
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 54,626	Tls. 325	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1904	7 %	Tls. 125 sales	
China Land and Finance Company, Limited	6,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	none	Interim of Tls. 2		Tls. 55	
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	\$636	\$2.60 for 1903	6 1/2 %	\$39 buyers	
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Tls. 5,150	None		Tls. 12 buyers	
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,362	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1904	5 %	\$9 buyers	
HOTELS.									
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$11,824 \$20,000	\$11,668	\$5 for first half-year 1904	7 1/2 %	\$156 sales	
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 41,000	Tls. 655	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 9 for 1903	6 %	Tls. 150	
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	\$9,989	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1904	9 1/2 %	\$17 sales	
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 13,986	Tls. 685	Tls. 0.87 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1904	4 1/2 %	Tls. 21 sales	
Queen's Hotel (Wei-hai-wei), Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Dr. Tls. 2,132	First year		Tls. 25	
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2		Tls. 37 sales	
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$200,607 \$50,000	\$99,177	90 cents for 1903	7 %	\$124 buyers	
COTTON MILLS.									
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 11,655	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	14 %	Tls. 28	
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 39,098	Tls. 88,034	Interim of 3 1/2 a/c 1898		Tls. 25	
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 15,500	Interim of 4 1/2 a/c 1898 on 6,000 shares		Tls. 32 1/2	
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 5,658	Tls. 20,389	4 1/2 for 1897		Tls. 150	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$22,862	50 cents for the year ending 31.2.04	4 1/2 %	\$114 sellers	
CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.									
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,091	Interim of Tls. 3	9 %	Tls. 65 sales	
Alhambra, Limited	300	\$200	\$200	\$41,000	\$57	\$125 for year ending 30.6.1904		\$150 sellers	
Philippine Comp., Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	none	First year		\$94	
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	103,000	\$12	\$12	\$150,000	\$32,115	\$1.50 for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$31 buyers	
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	Nil.	60 cents for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$11 buyers	
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	\$2,883	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1903	7 %	\$144 buyers	
Wakko, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$4,802	\$1,042	\$1 for 1903	10 %	\$10 buyers	
Singapore Dispensary, Limited	600	\$50	\$50	\$6,000	\$830	\$5 for year ended 31.7.1903	7 1/2 %	\$70	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$55,000	\$1,171	80 cents for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$94 buyers	
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$5	none	\$1,747	\$1.00 for year ending 31.4.1904	6 1/2 %	\$15 sales	
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	£23,109 £3,000	£7,625	£1 div. and 2 1/2 bonus for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$160 buyers	
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 108,172 Tls. 140,000	Tls. 7,548	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904	7 1/2 %	Tls. 99 sales	
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 15,259	Tls. 7,369	Interim of 15/- for 1904	7 1/2 %	Tls. 38 1/2 buyers	
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,259	Tls. 667	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1903/4	6 1/2 %	Tls. 110	
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ltd.	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,259	Tls. 667	Tls. 2 for half year	11 1/2 %	\$10 buyers	
Hall & Co., Limited	21,000	\$10	\$10	\$186,000	\$13,102	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$1 1/2 for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$140 buyers	
Lake Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	none	\$21,182	Final of \$7 making \$12 for year end. 30.4.04	7 1/2 %	\$140 buyers	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$8,395	\$10 for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$24 buyers	
Gen. Fenwick & Co., Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$10,517	\$3 1/2 for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$27 sellers	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$35,000	\$5,84	Interim of \$4 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$20 buyers	
Straits Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$45,000	\$7	\$7 1/2 for second half year 1903	9 %	\$164 sales	
Hongkong High-Level Tramway Company, Ltd.	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$30,000	\$4,83	\$2 for year ending 30.1.1903	6 1/2 %	\$20	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	1,000	\$6	\$6	\$20,000	\$3,023	\$12 for year ending 31.7.1903	6 1/2 %	\$32 buyers	
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$5,500	\$506	\$3 for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$9 buyers	
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	£10	£10	none	£161	6d. per share for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$9 buyers	
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$38	\$2.70 for year ended 31.5.1904	10 1/2 %	\$9 buyers	
Do. (Founders')	100	\$10	\$10	none	none	Interim of 70 cents	7 1/2 %	\$21 buyers	
Tebrau Planting Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	Dr. \$22,551	Interim of 70 cents	7 1/2 %	\$10 sales	
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	7,500	\$10	\$10	none	\$3,739	None		\$10 sales	
China Light and Power Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$3,739	Final of 70 cents making \$1.20 for the year ending 30.6.1904	10 1/2 %	\$18 ex div.	
William Powell, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$3,000	\$588	\$6 cents for year ended 1.5.04	8 1/2 %	\$8 buyers	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	5,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$5,444	First year		\$14 buyers	
Maatschappij tot Mijl., Bosch- en Landbouw- plaat in Langkat	25,000	Gls. 100	Gls. 100	Tls. 334,669 Tls. 11,143	Tls. 27,187	3rd quarterly of Tls. 10, paid 15.9.04 making so far Tls. 37, a/c 1904	13 %	Tls. 300 buyers	
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 10,247	Tls. 5 for 1903	5 %	Tls. 100 buyers	
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 0.000	Tls. 3,388	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1904	7 1/2 %	Tls. 155 buyers	
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$12	\$20,000	\$1,253	Interim of \$1.20 for 1904	11 1/2 %	\$22 sellers	
Do. (Founders')	123	\$15	\$12	\$20,000	\$1,253	None		\$100	
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$12	\$20,000	\$1,253	Preferential of 7% per cent for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$8 buyers	
E. L. Mondon, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 152,318	Tls. 5 for 1902	9 1/2 %	Tls. 40 sellers	
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,944	Tls. 6 for 1903	9 1/2 %	Tls. 40 sellers	
S. Moutrie & Company, Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000	\$33	Final of \$3 making \$5 for the year ending 30.6.04	10 1/2 %	\$20 ex div.	
Katz Brothers, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$75,000	\$3,739	\$15 for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$135 buyers	
Straits Trading Company, Limited	250,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	\$3,739	\$1 div. and 35 cents bonus for half year ended 30.6.1903	7 1/2 %	\$164 buyers	
Fraser and Neave, Limited	4,500	\$50	\$50	\$112,500	\$2,705	\$1 div. and 34 cents bonus for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$100 buyers	
Maynard and Company, Limited	5,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$503	\$2 for year ended 31.10.1903	7 1/2 %	\$20 sales	
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	12,000	\$25	\$25	none	none	None		\$20	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	none	None		\$25	

Printed and Published by JOSE PEDRO BRAGA, for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company, No. 4, Ice House Road, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.